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## LITERATURE.

"MEN OF ACTION."—*Wellington*. By George Hooper. (Macmillan.)

MR. HOOPER has naturally been selected to sketch the life and career of Wellington for Messrs. Macmillan's series of "Men of Action." The Wellingtonian legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France; and Mr. Hooper is one of a class of writers who have maintained that the duke was unrivalled in war. He has sustained this position in a book on Waterloo, which simply shows either that he has no conception of the great principles of the military art, or that he takes care to keep them out of view when violated by a half-worshipped chief. He justifies, for instance, the delay at Brussels, and admires the double retreat on Wavre and Waterloo. A reaction against Wellington has set in of late: his great qualities as a soldier and statesman have been underrated by critics of this day; and we are not sorry to see an attempt made by an industrious student to redress the balance, even though he errs on the side of eulogy. Mr. Hooper's work is a well-filled account of the main incidents of Wellington's career. It describes his campaigns with abundant knowledge; and it contains personal stories and anecdotes of interest to the general reader. As an epitome of facts, it is, indeed, often excellent; it usually places events in true proportion—a great merit in a book of the kind; and its style is lucid and without pretension. But it is too often a mere encomium; it shows little knowledge of the science of war; its judgments want discernment and breadth; and it does not disengage the personality of the duke from masses of details which overload it, nor give us his living and most striking image. As might have been expected, its sketch of the campaign of 1815 is misleading and shallow.

Mr. Hooper tells us a good deal about Wellington's boyhood and early youth; but he does not notice the special circumstances which probably moulded, to some extent, the character of the future man. He was an Anglo-Irishman of a dominant caste ruling a subject, but a reluctant, race; and in his case, as in that of other worthies, this position gave him the habit of command and the indifference to the common herd of men, which were among his distinctive qualities. The duke was not brilliant at Eton or Angers: indeed, he never was what could be called brilliant; and we do not agree with Mr. Hooper that he had the gift of "imagination" as a military chief, for it was precisely in this that he was most deficient. But from his first manhood he showed that he possessed strong sense, a singularly sound judgment, and especially thoroughness in doing his work; and, though

his promotion at first was due to favour, he was soon recognised as a regimental officer of conspicuous parts, and of the highest promise. These qualities, and the special powers which made him a real genius in defensive war—tenacity, insight, and unerring tact in adapting means to well-considered ends—were first seen in the campaign of 1794; and it was then, too, that the future commander perceived the faults of the system of war which had made revolutionary France victorious, and the immense shortcomings of the continental armies led by men like Coburg, Brunswick, and Beaulieu. Wellington was given his opportunity by his renowned brother; and the "Sepoy general," long contemned by Napoleon, exhibited in India many of the great faculties which ere long attracted the notice of Europe. As a military administrator he showed peculiar excellence. He proved that he could be extremely bold when the occasion required, and he obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over the officers he led, and over chiefs of inferior races. Yet, though Assaye was a great feat of arms, it was faulty as a strategic effort. We see here, at an early period, the weak point of Wellington in war; and, like Talavera and other instances, it seemed to justify Napoleon's remark that this master of defence could at times be imprudent and ignorant of the rules of the art. It deserves special notice that Wellington's genius in India was even more distinctly seen in civil than in military affairs. He grasped the political situation of the Peninsula, as a whole, with a sagacity which has been never surpassed; and, unlike his more adventurous brother, his councils were always on the side of peace, of economy, of prudence, of national good faith.

Wellington was sent to Portugal in 1808; and—omitting an absence of a few months—he returned to England in 1814, having liberated Spain from the yoke of Napoleon, and thrown a decisive weight into the scales of fortune, when France was invaded after Leipzig. His fame, as a warrior, in the main depends on what he accomplished in this great contest, and, assuredly, it will be splendid and lasting. The vulgar English notion that he proved himself to be an infallible and unrivalled chief, and that his army could always defeat its enemy is, we need not say, a silly delusion; and traditions like these should have no place in history. Enormous as were the difficulties in his way and the odds he had more than once to contend with, the duke had some advantages on his side. The disadvantages of the French were many; and this should be steadily borne in mind in an impartial review of the Peninsular War. The English general had the vast power given by the sea as a movable base, he was supported by a furious national movement, of prodigious strength in a country like Spain. The French chiefs were bound down to long strategic lines almost impossible to guard or to secure, and were isolated in the midst of a universal rising; and, while Wellington held an undivided command, Napoleon's lieutenants were far from each other and were often divided by unseemly discords. Yet, when all reasonable allowances have been made, the achievements of Wellington in the Peninsula give him no doubtful place among great commanders. As a strategist, indeed, he did not

excel. His advance up the Tagus in 1809 would have probably led to his utter ruin had Napoleon directed the French armies. His march to Vittoria ought to have accomplished more. Even his operations against Soult in 1813-14 were not strikingly grand or decisive. His sieges, too, are not models of the art. Like all generals, he made grave mistakes, and was, more than once, in imminent peril; and though he could admirably form and train an army, he had not the genius which inspires soldiers with enthusiasm, and is the best pledge of victory—a fault doubtless due to the spirit of caste and of exclusiveness which were parts of his nature. Yet Wellington was a chief of extraordinary powers within somewhat contracted limits, and the Peninsula was a perfect theatre for them. He showed genius in defence in the highest degree: this was illustrated in a hundred instances; and if he was not a general of great combinations, he displayed wonderful skill in offensive battles, for example the Douro, Salamanca, Toulouse. Yet his most conspicuous gifts were his profound judgment, which, as if by intuition, gauged the strength of his own forces and those of his foe, and decided for the best at a given moment; and, above all, his inflexible constancy—the finest example of moral courage exhibited by any warrior of the time. Alone, of all the captains of the day, he perceived the peccant part in the methods of war which grew out of the French revolution; alone he did not cower at the name of Napoleon, or believe that the emperor was invincible.

The qualities, in truth, which have gained for Wellington enduring renown in the Peninsular War were not mainly those of even a great soldier. Daun might have made the lines of Torres Vedras, might have retired and held them after Busaco; but Wellington, alone of the men of his day, had the sagacity to perceive that Napoleonic conquest could be permanently stayed by this obstacle, and that the successful defence of Portugal might lead to the emancipation of Europe. Frederick probably would have made Salamanca and Vittoria yield more ample results. Napoleon, in Wellington's place, would have struck the divided French marshals right and left, and have repeatedly crushed them by his dazzling strategy. But neither Frederick nor Napoleon would have clung to a rock, all but deprived of resources for war, confronting the power of embattled Europe, and yet calmly confident of success at last; and neither would, out of the smallest beginnings, have extended their power over vast regions through perseverance and the power of endurance. It is this wonderful prescience and firmness—the gift of the greatest statesmen as well as of warriors—which raises Wellington to grandeur in Spain. In this respect he far surpasses Napoleon, not to speak of other captains of the age; and he bears a strong resemblance to Caesar—supreme in politics far more than in war. Except, too, that he never possessed the faculty of winning the hearts of men, Wellington showed in Spain that he could be a great ruler and an administrator of the highest order. He managed the jealous and reluctant Cortes, bowed the envious Spanish general to his will, maintained his sway over whole provinces; and he made a proud, suspicious, and almost hostile people feel that

his commanding influence was always on the side of honesty, justice, and really good government. Nor should we forget how these great faculties told powerfully on the invasion of France. They made the presence of the British army welcome, and detached thousands from the cause of Napoleon.

This great soldier, and still greater man, was destined in 1815 to meet the most famous master of modern war. Without imagination, or strategic genius, Wellington did not foresee the grand project which sent the French army to the verge of Belgium to strike an isolated part of the hosts of Europe. He could not comprehend the marvellous skill with which the movement was made in secrecy; and the allied chiefs were utterly baffled on June 14, 15, and 16. Mr. Hooper's sketch of this mighty contest is decidedly the worst part of his book, and the true student of war will turn away from it. With an army very inferior in numbers, Napoleon all but brought to destruction an enemy nearly two-fold in strength; and, in fact, but for his lieutenant's errors, he would have annihilated Blücher on the field of Ligny, and would, almost certainly, have gained Waterloo. The duke was not blind to his errors in the campaign; they are, in truth, palpable and beyond dispute; and it is simply absurd to compare his generalship with that of Napoleon in the sphere of strategy. His constancy, however, and his genius in defence were grandly displayed on the great day of Waterloo; and this was his one merit in this memorable strife.

We must pass lightly over the later parts of Wellington's glorious and honoured career. Like most soldiers, he did not understand the play of constitutional and popular forces: he did not comprehend the great movement which agitated Europe after the peace; and he took the wrong side on important questions of politics whether abroad or at home. But his sagacity and all but perfect judgment kept him free from extravagant Tory errors; he ridiculed the Holy Alliance and its creed; he conceded, if the concession was late, the just demands of Catholic Ireland; he knew when to yield on such grave issues as the Corn Laws and Reform in Parliament. As age advanced he became the mentor of ministries, whether Whig or Tory; his wisdom in council was thought supreme; he was an admirable adviser on all subjects of diplomacy, of Indian and of foreign politics. Moderation, good faith, international right, and the love of peace were his cardinal principles; but he was not blind to the dangers of England, due to false economy and democratic folly; and he inaugurated the demand for national defence which at last has made itself decisively felt. The nation mourned him, when he passed away, as its foremost and most illustrious citizen; and history will confirm the verdict. Great as a soldier, but greater as a servant of the state, in war Wellington has been surpassed; but he was a captain of extraordinary prudence and judgment. He did not attain the first rank in politics, but England has never had a better counsellor; and his career justifies the poet's epitaph:

"Oh, tower full square to all the winds that blew!"

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

### *The Song of the Bell, and Other Translations.*

By Sir Theodore Martin. (Blackwood.)

ABOUT half of this volume consists of translations of Schiller's minor poems; the rest is made up of versions from Goethe, Uhland, and other German poets; three from the Romantics, including the beautiful "Charon and the Souls"; one from Petrarch; three sonnets from Ariosto; a version and an imitation—the weakest thing in the book—of Horace's Ode to Pyrrha; lastly, two poems, "The Jovial Priest's Confession" and "The Monk's Dream," the former based, I think, upon a Latin original ascribed to Walter de Mapes.

The latter poem is one of great—I had almost said awful—power. How much of this is due to the poem to which Sir Theodore Martin refers (p. 284) as existing in the Auchinleck MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, I regret that I am ignorant; but in any case our gratitude is due to Sir Theodore Martin for making "current coin" of such powerful poetry. If it be from his own mint, so much greater is the obligation. The poem is a "disputation between the Body and the Soul," newly parted and casting mutual reproaches at each other for the doleful prospect of damnation. (I am writing without the opportunity of reference—am I wrong in thinking that there is a poem of Villon's much resembling this in tenour?) How grimly impressive is the controversy!

"Soul! Soul! thou wrong'st me," cried the Body, "so  
To charge thy fall from heaven's delights on me!  
Whate'er I did or said, for weal or woe,  
Thou know'st full well was ever seen by thee.  
Where'er I went, I bore thee with me; we  
Were loving co-mates then, blythe was my cheer,  
I lacked for nought, and time went merrily.  
O woful time! since thou hast left me here,  
A dull unmoving clod, upon my joyless bier."

"'Tis true that thou did'st bear me," said the Soul,  
'With thee at all times, as thou wert my steed.  
So was I helpless bound in thy control,  
I could not else but stoop to thee, as need  
Must be whose fate is to his hand decreed.  
I saw thee fair and goodly to the view,  
And on thee all my love I cast. Methought  
Thou could'st not err; and so thy passions grew  
Headstrong and fierce, nor would not e'er be taught.  
It had been vain, that with thee I had fought.  
Greed, envy, hatred, pride, that did defy  
E'en God, possessed thy heart; thou didst besot  
Thyself in lust and gluttony: and I  
Must fast in fires for this. Well may I wail and cry."

There seems to be a superfluous negative in the sixth line from the end; the rhymes, too, are a little jejune. But there is a tragic gravity and directness in the thought which outweighs little defects, and makes one regret that we have not more original verse from the same hand.

It is almost superfluous to say that the translations are full of grace and vigour. If I say that they are a little disappointing, it is from the point of view of one who greatly admires the translator's version of *Faust*, and particularly that of Part I. It seems to me that Sir Theodore Martin shows a stronger wing in a longer flight than in these flittings from tree to tree in the

stately forest of Schiller. I can imagine a person reading the version of *Faust* without discovering that it was a translation; I find it hard to imagine the same illusion about the present volume. The delightfully spirited version of the "Song of the Bell" for instance, bewrays itself as a translation constantly by the divorce between the rhyme and the emphasis. Once only, but then most effectively, does the translator quite rise above this defect. It is in the final consecration of the bell (p. 24).

"With heaven's blue canopy above her,  
High o'er our toils and struggles here,  
Shall she, the thunder's neighbour, hover,  
And border on the starry sphere;  
A voice she shall be from above,  
Even like the shining starry throng,  
That, moving, praise their Maker's love,  
And lead the circling year along.  
To solemn things, and only such,  
Let her metallic music chime,  
And let her, swiftly swinging, touch,  
Each hour, the flying skirts of time!  
Let her to fate an utterance lend,  
Herself without a heart to feel,  
And on life's change and chance attend  
With evermore recurring peal."

Like the original, it is more attractive than really great, as poetry; but as a translation it has the two great merits—it is thoroughly natural and vigorous English, into which the feeling of the original has been thoroughly transfused.

English lovers of Schiller will, I think, especially at this epoch, regret the omission of "Die unüberwindliche Flotte" from those selected here for translation; the "Klage der Ceres," too, can ill be spared—it is the most pathetic and profound of the minor poems. "Die Götter Griechenlands" is hackneyed, and may possibly have been omitted for that reason—yet age cannot wither, nor custom stale, some of its stanzas; and its wistful classical memories should have commended it, one thinks, to the translator of Catullus and Horace. But "The Cranes of Ibycus" (pp. 83-91) is here, and is, I think, the finest translation in the book—witness, e.g., the appearance of the chorus (p. 87):

"Who, grave and stern, with measured, slow  
And solemn stride, that boded woe,  
From the far scene advancing, wound  
The theatre's wide circuit round.  
So never this earth's women strode,  
No mortal home such beings bred;  
Their limbs in bulk gigantic shewed  
High over every human head.  
A black robe round their loins was flung;  
Aloft in fleshless hands they swung  
Torches that flashed with lurid glare;  
Their cheeks, no blood was circling there;  
And where round mortal temples curl  
The locks that wind with winning charm,  
There snakes are seen to writhe and twirl,  
And adders, puffed with venom, swarm."

It is not perfect: the antithesis of the Furies' limbs being seen high over human heads is awkward, and has no place in the original. But the general effect is certainly very fine, and the metre and rhyming are excellently reproduced. Not less effective is the blank verse rendering of "Das verschleierte Bild zu Sais," an extract from which will be welcome (p. 126):

"Here now he halts, and, standing there alone,  
The lifeless hush clings round him like a pall,  
A hush unbroke, save that his tread awakes  
A hollow echo in the mystic vaults."



Down through an opening in the arching dome  
The moonlight streams, a pale and silvery blue,  
And, awe-inspiring, like some present god,  
Through the dark shadows of the vaulted shrine  
In its long drooping veil the statue gleams."

There is something too much of monotony here; yet it is extraordinarily like the original in tone and effect.

A certain hardihood in rhyming is visible, here and there, throughout these translations—e.g., in Cassandra's lament (p. 121) "so blest" and "noblest" strike one's ear as more ingenious than pathetic; on p. 19, the subject being serious, "from its" and "vomits" form a discord. "The Diver" (pp. 24-33) is not so attractively rendered as it was by Lord Lytton; neither translator has reproduced the effect so powerfully achieved by Schiller by a simple variation of the metre in the last line:

"Den Jüngling bringt keines wieder."

Of the other translations, the one that seems written with most fire and force is the version (pp. 246-9) of Freiligrath's "Hurrah, Germania!"; the most touching is the fragment from the *Romaie*, called "Lotis Dying" (p. 225); the most popular, perhaps, will be "Napoleon's Midnight Review" from the original of Zedlitz. The selections from the "Roman Elegies" of Goethe (pp. 197-203) are beautifully rendered; but one hexameter on p. 198 seems to limp:

"In the thronged festival Hero's eyes met  
Leander's, and straightway," &c.;

and, on p. 203, should we not read "Orcus" for "Oreus"?

The book, on the whole, is worthy of one who has deserved well of the Muse of translation, if there be such a Muse.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

#### *Chronicon Galfridi le Baker de Swynebroke.*

Edited, with Notes, by Edward Maunde Thompson. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE publication of any of our mediæval historians with a full apparatus of notes is a matter for congratulation, and we therefore gladly welcome Mr. Thompson's edition of the *Chronicles of Geoffrey le Baker of Swinbrook*.

In his introduction Mr. Thompson has given us a sufficient account of Baker and of the only MS. which contains the complete Chronicle. Perhaps a fuller discussion of the author's credibility might have been of service. The notes and illustrations are, on the whole, of the most copious character, and we have not noticed many deficiencies. There is, however, a somewhat lengthy gap from pp. 36 to 40, and in these pages there are a few points which seem to deserve notice. For instance, on p. 38 occurs the following passage:

"Alexander Scotorum rex habuit tres filias sine masculo, quarum primam maritavit Johanni de Bayliol, alteram [Johanni] de Comyn et terciam Roberto le Bruys predicto" (i.e., King Robert I. of Scotland).

Even though Baker is not here writing as a contemporary, it was surely worth while to point out this remarkable series of blunders. Obvious though they may be, attention should be drawn to whatever may serve to throw light on the author's knowledge of what we may call the Prolegomena to his history.

Baker has of course gone hopelessly wrong. The family of Alexander III., who had no son, was extinct, and his grandfather, David, Earl of Huntingdon, had, besides the three daughters referred to, a son, viz., Alexander II. Of the husbands, moreover, Robert Brus is alone correctly named, and he is confused with his great-grandson, King Robert I. What, again, is the origin of the story (on p. 39) of how Joan of Navarre proved the legitimacy of her birth by exposing herself to hungry lions? Further on, Edward's appointment as Vicar of the Empire, and the cancelling of the appointment, are both mentioned, and both passed without comment in the notes. The omissions are not, however, very noteworthy; and all important matters receive abundant illustration.

Stowe, in his *Annals*, adopted Baker's Chronicle as his leading authority, as a rule simply translating him with more or less accuracy. Mr. Thompson has therefore wisely given the parallel passages in his notes. Another authority of which much use has been made is the *Brute Chronicle* (Harley MS. 2279), the extracts from which are often of interest. Illustrations from and references to other authorities, as the *Foedera*, *Murimuth*, the *Monk of Malmesbury*, the *Annales Paulini*, the *Chronicle of Lanercost*, *Jehan le Bel*, *Froissart*, &c., are given freely. While on this point we may express a wish that the editions referred to were always stated, e.g., of *Murimuth*, which, to judge from the references, is not that of the English Historical Society, and no other is now accessible to the writer. This perhaps explains Mr. Thompson's statement on p. 235 that *Murimuth* gives September 29 as the date of the capture of the five ships off Sluys in 1339. It is not so given in our text. Two especially useful notes are those on the march to Crecy, and on the raid of the Black Prince, both of them illustrated by maps. There is also a plan of the Battle of Poitiers; but why is there none of Crecy? A map to illustrate the march of the Black Prince to Poitiers—although Baker is not so full here—might also have been a useful addition. Finally, there is an index which, so far as we have tested it, is both copious and accurate. We need only add that, since the volume both as regards type and paper is worthy of the Clarendon Press, it is pleasant to use; and Mr. Thompson's editing, despite our criticism of minor points, is such as to make his edition of the most real service. We can only wish that more of our historians had met with like treatment.

To turn from the edition to the author, we know scarcely anything of Geoffrey le Baker except what he himself tells in his *Chronicle*, which is a very meagre record of events from the Creation, occupying less than twenty pages in this edition. In the colophon to this little work he says:

"Memorandum quod die Veneris, in festo sancte Margarete virginis, apud Oseneye, anno Domini M.CC.C.xlvii., et anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquesto xxi., Galfridus le Baker de Swynebroke, clericus, ad rogatum domini Thome de la More, militis, scripsit istud croniculum."

Although Baker calls himself "clericus," he does not seem to have been a canon of Osney, since he makes little or no reference to the affairs of that house. Swinbrook is a village in

Oxfordshire, about two miles east of Burford, and eleven miles from Northmoor, formerly Mora or Moor, to which place Baker's patron, Sir Thomas de la More, appears to have belonged. Owing to a mistaken interpretation of a passage in the *Chronicon*—the longer of the two works here published—it has been held that this chronicle was in part merely a translation of a French work by Sir Thomas de la More. This portion was popular during the sixteenth century in transcripts, under the title, "Vita et Mors Edwardi secundi, Gallice conscripta a generosissimo milite, Thoma de la Moore," and was edited by Camden in 1603, and has been re-edited in the *Rolls Series* (*Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.*, edited by William Stubbs). The Bishop of Oxford has faith in the existence of the French Life; but we are inclined to agree with Mr. Thompson that the passage on which this theory of authorship is founded simply means that Baker's patron wrote out for him a narrative of Edward II.'s resignation of the crown—a scene of which he had been a spectator.

With regard to authorities, Baker has down to 1341 adopted *Murimuth* as the basis of his own history, often transcribing him with little or no variation, but from time to time adding additional information of real interest. The system on which he worked may be clearly seen by comparing Baker's and *Murimuth*'s accounts of the Battle of Sluys. It is, perhaps, a pity that Mr. Thompson did not adopt some arrangement which would have shown clearly what Baker has merely borrowed from *Murimuth*. Baker himself felt a special interest in the great wars of his time; and "his descriptions of campaigns and battles are certainly founded upon informations imparted by persons who had had a share in them, and in many particulars bear the stamp of unusual accuracy." These form the principal events for which the chronicle is of special value; and the domestic incidents of Edward III.'s reign receive little notice except for an interesting passage on the Black Death. Many details, however, regarding the deposition of Edward II., and the pathetic story of that king's cruel sufferings, have come down to us through Stowe from Baker, who had obtained his information from Sir Thomas de la More, and from William Bishop, one of the dethroned monarch's keepers.

Baker lived till 1358, and was at work on his chronicle up to that time. Thus he had seen the glory of the early part of the reign of Edward III., without witnessing the shadows amid which it closed; so he is full of admiration for his "gloriosus rex Anglie" and of hatred for the "tirannus Francorum," as he calls Philip of Valois. Similarly John II. is always "coronatus," and not "rex." With his admiration for Edward III. there went, not unnaturally, warm sympathy for his father, whom he calls "rex piissimus." For Isabel, Mortimer, and Bishop Orleton, he does not attempt to conceal his dislike, while Thomas of Lancaster is in his eyes a traitor. This will suffice to indicate what is the colouring of Baker's chronicle, and it is not such as to materially detract from his trustworthiness. He is most useful for the Scotch and French campaigns of Edward III.; and here, as already remarked, he seems to have had peculiarly good information. With regard to the

history of the captivity of Edward II, it must be remembered that it was, by Baker's own statement, written down more than twenty years after the event, and should, therefore, be received with caution. But, despite the insertion of some curious stories, as on the death of Charles of Valois (p. 36), Baker is in the main trustworthy. His weakest point is chronology. He not only adopts the unfortunate system of Murimuth, but makes a variety of blunders of his own, apparently due to the fact that he did not write from year to year. Probably he did not commence his work much before 1350, and certainly revised it as late as 1358 (*cf.* pp. 58, 76, and 155). The chronicle ends somewhat abruptly in 1356; but, from a phrase on p. 139—"annali proximo dicendis"—it would apparently have been continued, but for the author's death.

The only known MSS. are Bodley 761 and Cotton Appendix LII. The latter contains only the reign of Edward III., from which we may conjecture that the histories of the two reigns were transcribed separately—hence the mistake as to More. The former, which, in addition to the Chronicle, contains the short *Chroniculum* already referred to, is fully described by Mr. Thompson, who has found the probable original owner in one Thomas de Walmesford, a contemporary of Baker, and a dependent of the Bohuns—a family with which Baker himself was apparently connected.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

*The Lambeth Conferences of 1867, 1878, and 1888.* Edited by Randall T. Davidson. (S.P.C.K.)

THE Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury has not in the past been regarded with much seriousness by the British public. Even Churchmen have failed to appreciate its importance or to find its proceedings worth their notice. But a glance at this excellently edited summary of the proceedings of the three conferences will convince every intelligent reader that his indifference has been foolish, and leave him with the conviction that the conference may very possibly be of immense importance in the future history of the English Church, and is certainly an experiment to be watched by thoughtful Englishmen with careful interest.

In the politics of the future no question will be more anxiously canvassed than the possibility and the means of holding together in some sort of union not merely nominal the numerous members of the British empire. The expansion of England as soon as it is realised compels us to plan some provision against the disintegration which continually threatens unwieldy bodies; and an effort to unite for any object the English-speaking communities and secure from them united action challenges the attention of all good citizens. The Lambeth Conference is such an effort. It is a conference in which all churches of the Anglican Communion are or may be represented; and its object is to enable those churches to maintain and to realise their unity, and to prevent them from drifting apart either in discipline, doctrine, or ritual.

The necessity of such a convention is proved clearly by the list of subjects reported upon

by the first meeting in 1867. The functions and relations of synods—general, provincial, and diocesan—the nature and powers of courts of metropolitans, the method of electing a bishop, are not matters which can be left undecided, if the Anglican churches are to remain in vital union with each other. Bishop Selwyn, to whom especially the calling of the first conference was due, learned the importance of these questions of organisation in his vast diocese of New Zealand; and the reading of the records of the conference enables us to realise how unregulated in their relations to each other the different provinces are, and how many serious questions of ecclesiastical politics have arisen in colonial and missionary dioceses, which must be settled by some central authority, if they are to be settled at all. The personal question of the position of Bishop Colenso was undoubtedly a main cause of the calling of the first conference, and it is clear that the conference was regarded by many as directed expressly against him. A desire to find some engine whereby he might be crushed plainly occasioned the demand in 1867 for some "voluntary spiritual tribunal," consisting of archbishops and bishops, to judge heresy in high places. In 1878 the report on "voluntary boards of arbitration" declares that a "Provincial Court of Appeal" is all that is required, and the idea is no longer in the air that the conference should seek to exert any disciplinary power. Besides the disturbing question of the alleged heresy of Colenso, the first conference was hampered by mistaken methods of procedure, which experience has enabled it successfully to avoid.

The conferences of 1867 and 1878 are taken up almost entirely with the discussion of questions of ecclesiastical organisation, all of them of great importance, but not of absorbing interest to the general reader. In 1888 the subjects discussed are less technical and more popular. Four out of twelve reports are on "Intemperance," "Purity," "Observance of Sunday," and "Socialism." It is apparent that the conference is becoming not only a court for the arrangement of the mutual relations of dioceses and provinces, but also an occasion upon which bishops can discover how far they are agreed upon social matters of urgent interest, and can give expression to their agreement when arrived at. The discussions, in fact, show a tendency to divide into the three heads of doctrinal, political, and ethical or social. We can make only a very few notes on the reports, confining ourselves to those of 1888 on social matters.

The report on "Purity" is the finest in the book. It is the best and strongest declaration of Christian teaching on the subject with which we are acquainted. That the Church should feel the necessity and duty of holding a clear creed on the matter is a most healthy sign.

The report on "Intemperance" will probably dissatisfy some readers. It is the only report issued by the conference which can be said to take up an extreme view on the subject it treats of. Its uncompromising tone is perhaps due to the influence of the Bishop of London, who signs it on behalf of the committee. It insists that "total abstainers live longer than other men," and emphatic-

ally recommends total abstinence as "the main weapon" in the warfare against drunkenness. "The burden of the work must be borne by those who are willing to abstain entirely." While the "fanaticism" of some teetotalers is reprehended, total abstinence is yet recommended to clergymen generally wherever intemperance has to be resisted. With the practical wisdom of this we heartily agree; but the conference found themselves unable to unanimously endorse the report, and merely "commended" it to "the consideration of the Church." They also added a resolution that "unfermented juice of the grape in the administration of the cup is unwarranted by the example of Our Lord, and is an unauthorised departure from the custom of the Catholic Church." This resolution we regret. The British workman will never believe that Christ insisted on the alcohol which was doubtless present in the cup at the first institution. The expression "juice of the grape" might surely be allowed to reconcile difficulties.

The report on Socialism will surprise many. It is clearly declared, after the quotation of several standard definitions of Socialism, that "between Socialism as thus defined and Christianity there is obviously no necessary contradiction," and also that "government can do much to protect the class known as proletarians from the evil effects of unchecked competition." Although the proposals of land and capital nationalisers are criticised severely they are yet treated with respect. Throughout the report the writers, while stating their own views honestly and clearly, fully admit the lofty morality of the Socialist ideals, and recognise that they are inspired by an honourable desire to mitigate or abolish grievous and obvious evils.

In the Encyclical Letter of 1888, there is a sentence on inspiration which we will quote:

"The dangers arising from the hostile or sceptical temper and attitude are increased by the difficulty of determining how far our teaching and the popular acceptance of it can be harmonised with a due consideration for the views on inspiration, and especially on the character of the discipline of the Old Testament dispensation, which, although they have never received definite sanction in the Church, have been long and widely prevalent."

It is fortunate that the conference has usually expressed itself more clearly than in this very obscure and cautious sentence; but if we understand it rightly, it is a sharp criticism of the orthodox theory of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and as such it is welcome.

We have no space for further comment, but a word must be said on the praiseworthy and successful efforts made by the writers of the reports to be brief and clear. Expressions of opinion from such a body as the Lambeth Conference can only fail to impress if they become too long or too intricate. The temptation to tediousness has often proved too strong for assemblies of divines, and the world has consequently ignored their proceedings; but so far the Lambeth Conference has not hidden its doings in a cloud of words or under a mountain of documents. Even those who find the resolutions arrived at by such a large and responsible body of men too cautious, and are disposed to complain of them as occa-



sionally reactionary and illiberal, must respect the solid and grave distinctness with which they are expressed. While the English Church can speak with a voice so clear, so brief, and so earnest, she will always get a hearing from Englishmen.

We have said nothing on the vision of the Anglican Church of the future, which rises in our mind's eye as we read the records of the conferences. The Church of England may become in another century a larger and more imposing organisation than even the Church of Rome can ever claim to have been, and the Lambeth Conference may prove to have been the first step towards this consummation. But Rome has fallen because of her organisation. It is worth noticing that the English prelates seem fully aware that the principle of their organisation must be freedom, and properly fearful of any proceedings which might interfere with the liberty of national churches.

The Dean of Windsor deserves the highest praise for his careful and judicious editing. His narrative tells in thirty-four pages just what we want to know of the calling and history of the conferences without any superfluous comment or criticism. The arrangement of the volume is excellent.

RONALD BAYNE.

*An Aberdeenshire Village Propaganda Forty Years Ago.* By Robert Harvey Smith. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

THIS little volume (especially the introduction to it, which is written by the author of *Johnny Gib of Gushetneuk*) is of much value because of the glimpses it gives of a man who, chiefly through the medium of the press, was not many years ago a considerable intellectual force in Aberdeen and that district of Scotland of which Aberdeen is the capital. Mr. Harvey Smith speaks with pardonable, but yet rather provincial if not parochial, enthusiasm of

"the great intellectual wave—popularly known as 'The Mutual Instruction Movement'—which swept across the north-eastern counties of Scotland, rising to its highest level perhaps in 1852, and leaving behind it many permanent and far-reaching results."

The honorary president of the Mutual Instruction Union, which sprung out of this movement, was Mr. William McCombie, who, as farmer and philosopher, journalist and religious teacher, was, within the memory of men of middle age, a notable personality in the North. A combination of layman and ecclesiastic, at once prejudiced and tolerant, orthodox and heterodox, fond of new "views" of certain kinds, yet disinclined even to entertain others, he was from first to last an earnest student rather than a clear or convincing thinker. But he was interesting to young men, and took an interest in them. He was capable of inspiring them with his own ardour of feeling, although as a rule they did not long remain in the leading-strings of his somewhat confused ethico-religious thought. If not positively deserving of a full biography—although he is quite as deserving as many a Scotchman who has recently been accorded this dubious honour—Mr. McCombie cer-

tainly merits all that has been said of him by Mr. Harvey Smith and Mr. Alexander.

The Aberdeenshire village of Rhynie, in which the mutual instruction movement began, is situated in the well-known Gordon country, and in the valley at the foot of that remarkable conical mountain Tap o' Noth. Its inhabitants were and are mainly steady well-to-do Seceder tradesmen and crofters. In such a community there is always a sprinkling of students; and so when, in 1846, the author of this volume, then about twenty years of age and preparing for a curriculum in the university of Aberdeen, set about starting a literary society of a somewhat different type from any previously existing, he found eleven kindred spirits to join him in forming "The Rhynie Mutual Instruction Class." "Mutual instruction" consisted chiefly in the reading of essays on non-religious topics; and it proved so contagious that, by the help of a Corresponding Committee, branch societies were established in the villages in the vicinity of Rhynie. Female instruction classes were also formed. Finally the various societies were federated, after a fashion, into a Mutual Instruction Union, with a monthly organ of its own styled *The Rural Echo*. The success of this propaganda, which seems to have held its own for about a generation, may be judged by such facts as the increase of the first Rhynie class from 12 members to 586 in a few years, the delivering of 126 lectures, and the issue of 10,260 copies of periodicals and pamphlets written entirely by members of the classes and published by the societies or the union. In all quarters of Scotland village literary societies of one kind or another have flourished fitfully, but it may be doubted if any have been animated by such enthusiasm and sustained purpose as those which took origin in Rhynie more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Harvey Smith devotes a very considerable portion of his book to those *alumni* of the original Rhynie class who, after leaving it, gained distinction of one kind or another in life. It is here that Mr. Smith's enthusiasm for his subject becomes somewhat too pronounced, as when he notes that "one of the future leader-writers of *The Thunderer* and one of the coming conductors of old *Blackwood's Magazine* sat side by side as members of the Rhynie class." The late Mr. James Macdonell—most brilliant of Aberdonians—and Mr. Alexander Allardyce, the author of *The City of Sunshine* and the editor of Ramsay of Ochertyne, and Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, deserve most honourable mention in a book of this kind; but such a sentence as I have quoted suggests too much

"The divinely gifted man  
Whose life in low estate began."

One of the best chapters in this book is, to all intents and purposes, written by Mr. Allardyce. It is a sketch of Peter Smith, one of the "fathers" of Rhynie—a shrewd old Scotchman, who took an interest both in the work of the Mutual Instruction class and in the welfare of individual members.

Mr. Harvey Smith means well, and, on the whole, has done well. His book ought to help in stimulating a love of literature and of discussion in rural Scotland.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Story of a Marriage.* By L. Baldwin. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

*Tumbledown Farm.* By Alan Muir. In 2 vols. (Spencer Blackett.)

*Both of this Parish.* By Algernon Gissing. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*A Romance of Posilipo.* By Mrs. Woollaston White. (Eglinton.)

*A Little Fool.* By John Strange Winter. (White.)

*Minnie Hartford; or, Others, not Self.* By Mrs. Von Kranichfeld-Gardner. (Trübner.)

It is not often that we get a good story descriptive of a *mésalliance* deliberately contracted as a social experiment, in pursuance of certain philanthropic and philosophical principles. Mr. Walter Besant all but did it for us some years ago in his *Monks of Thelma*; and it is scarcely possible that the author of *The Story of a Marriage* can be unaware that up to a certain point he is making his hero tread with singular exactness in the steps of Alan Dunlop. The last-mentioned gentleman was, however, saved at the eleventh hour from the consequences of his infatuation through the kind offices of some sensibly disposed friends, who conveyed the intended bride away and married her to the gamekeeper. Mr. Baldwin has had the courage to carry out Laurence Temple's courtship to the bitter end, and to lay before us the twelve months' married experiences of a highly cultured enthusiast united to a woman who is not only exceptionally selfish and stupid, such as women in any rank of life might be, but is too hopelessly plebeian in tastes and aspirations and too soulless in character to understand in the faintest degree her husband's ideals or to share any taste with him in common. Notwithstanding the comparison which the author has invited between his own work and that of one of the masters of modern fiction, it must be acknowledged that in certain respects Mr. Baldwin survives the ordeal remarkably well. Though seldom brilliant, he is never for a moment dull or guilty of penning a line that is beside the main purpose of his narrative; and his writing displays a well-digested observation of the habits and conversational peculiarities of the lower classes, the recognition of which ought to serve him as a passport to considerable success as a novelist.

*Tumbledown Farm* professes to be written by "Dr." Book, village chemist of a small town in North Devon, with revisions and corrections by Miss Millicent Hervey, daughter of the local squire. This divided authorship is announced in an introductory chapter, in order to account for the appearance throughout the work of poetical imagery and sentiment side by side with certain homely and pithy views of life from the plebeian side, reminding us—*si parva licet, &c.*—of one of the many attractive features of Mr. Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*. Mr. Alan Muir is a spirited writer; and the present novel is by no means deficient either in sensational incident or in pathos, while the plot possesses some distinct elements of originality. The central idea is a contrast between Bohemianism, as

represented in the person of a girl of healthy instincts brought up amid dissolute surroundings, and respectability, as embodied in a feeble-souled young man, who first wins her heart, and then transfers his allegiance, from prudential motives, to a village maiden whose antecedents and conventionality are less impeachable. The tale, though rather awkwardly broken up into two distinct parts, maintains its interest throughout, and ends in a manner satisfactory, not only to the reader, but even to the village apothecary, whose sympathies and prejudices have from the first been enlisted on the side of respectability and against the Bohemian heroine.

As stated on its title page, *Both of this Parish* is "a story of the byways," the action being entirely confined to the dull seclusion of a country village. It mainly concerns Hector Trammere, rector of Wancote, in Gloucestershire, an unpopular and unamiable man of rather questionable morals, whose life is embittered by a guilty secret, which finally comes to light at the end of the second volume. His only son, having been supplanted in his father's affections by a young man named Ordway, abandons his home for some years, and returns to find his mother just dead, and Ordway on the point of marrying Esther, the woman for whom he had himself long entertained an affection. The marriage takes place, and turns out an unhappy one; and Ordway, having accomplished the pecuniary ruin of the rector, meets his death at the hands of the latter in a struggle which proves fatal to them both. On the whole the story can scarcely be pronounced a lively one. It may prove interesting to those who find pleasure in tales of country life, and can peruse without impatience any amount of village gossip carefully, and to all appearance correctly, recorded in provincial vernacular. But none of the characters are particularly interesting; and the dialogue, though no doubt a faithful enough representation of possible conversations, seldom displays the humour and piquancy which alone render such representations enjoyable.

In the absence of any statement to the contrary, it is only due to the author of *A Romance of Posilipo* to assume the complete originality of her work. She may be credited, therefore, with having thoroughly imbibed the sentimental atmosphere of Italian fiction, and with having reproduced in a marvellously faithful manner the turns of expression familiar to readers of that class of literature. The fortunes of governesses or companions, of dubious parentage but of exceptional personal attractions, are a stock theme with novelists; and so far the subject of Mrs. Woollaston White's romance can scarcely be said to possess any uncommon features. Nevertheless, it may safely be conjectured that the mishaps of the heroine will excite all the sympathy which beauty in distress is warranted to create; while her parentage, which is eventually discovered to connect her by blood with a noble English family, ought presumably to set at rest every doubt as to her being a suitable match for the Marchese di Castello, a nobleman of surpassing wealth and prestige, who, to secure an affection uninfluenced by mercenary considerations, has wooed her under the disguise of a professor of language and the

violin. The novel must not, however, be understood to be a mere record of sensational adventure. The writing is of a decidedly high class throughout, and bears witness to artistic refinement and vigorous descriptive power on the part of the author.

It would scarcely be possible to write a more charming novelette than *A Little Fool*, by the author of *Bootle's Baby*. That the scene should be laid in a garrison town, and that the interest should centre in "the military" and its love affairs, is a thing only to be expected of the author "to whom," Mr. Ruskin declares, "we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier." However, in the story under notice we have less of the soldier himself and more of the ladies whose rôle it is to captivate his heart. Mrs. Darrell, a widow of slender means, has three daughters, the eldest, Violet, being all that a heroine should be; and the youngest, Madge, an impetuous, outspoken, and handsome girl, who will probably commend herself as favourably as her sister to the reader; while Georgie, the "little fool" of the title-page, is the emptiest-headed of flirts, and unites in herself an inordinate love of admiration and mischievous disregard for truth which cause the principal complications of the tale. Every page in the book is entertaining; and the final turn of events which enables the self-absorbed little coquette to point to her sisters as the really mercenary members of the family, while she herself poses as a spectacle of true disinterestedness, has about it a subtle touch of irony worthy to be classed among the author's best effects in fiction.

It is a misfortune for the Sunday story book, or moral tale for the young, when it falls into the hands of the novel reviewer. It is the latter's business to pass judgment on various qualities of strong meat served up to a public which requires something more piquant than records of passive innocence or self-abnegating humility to whet its appetite; and the task has to be undertaken from a worldly, if not positively cynical, standpoint, which leaves little room for the tender appreciation which well-meant exhortations to virtue deserve. Mrs. von Kranichfeld-Gardner's *Minnie Hartford* is dedicated by the author to her young pupils at Stuttgart, in grateful recognition of the love and sympathy shown to her during eighteen years' tuition among them. Both title and dedication sufficiently indicate the nature of the contents. Minnie Hartford is a girl who suffers a school friend to take away from under her eyes the man upon whom she herself had set her heart, and consents, when pressed, to assist in smoothing the way for a marriage between the young couple. It would be a cruel and unworthy act to lay much stress on the fact that, side by side with its pictures of the beauty of unselfishness, the book also shows how one of the opposite developments, known as "an eye to the main chance," often succeeds in getting a tolerably good time of it in this world; also that the heroine—if such she may be called—whatever may have been her other amiable qualifications, certainly failed to make herself attractive to young men. None but the most ill-natured of cavillers would willingly condemn a story

written with so praiseworthy an intention, and overflowing from end to end with such pure-minded sentiment. At the same time, no amount of commendable purpose on the part of the author can of itself justify either the carelessness with which the work has been executed, or certain colloquial solecisms occurring here and there in its pages, which might have been avoided, had the proofs been submitted for correction to some competent acquaintance, who had not, like the author, been absent eighteen years from English soil. The habit, for instance, of using such a phrase as "the old gent" or "the good old gent" (pp. 123, 165), ought to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance; while the orthographical and typographical errors of the book are beyond enumeration.

JOHN BARROW ALLEN.

#### SOME VOLUMES OF VERSE.

*It is Thyself.* By Mark André Raffalovich. (Walter Scott.) Mr. Raffalovich puts a pleasant legend on his title-page, which the reader fondly imagines may help him to understand the book. It certainly throws some light upon the title.

"One knocked at the Beloved's Door"—saith this legend—"and a Voice asked from within, 'Who is there?' and he answered 'It is I.' Then the Voice said, 'This house will not hold Me and Thee.' And the Door was not opened. Then went the Lover into the Desert, and fasted, and prayed in solitude. And after a year he returned and knocked again at the Door. And again the Voice asked, 'Who is there?' and he said 'It is Thyself!' and the Door was opened to him."

The legend is suggestive enough. Perfect love involves a complete surrender. The lover loses himself to find all that he would possess and be in the object of his love. But no lover in his senses would do this unless the object were worthy of such unselfish devotion, and the "beloved" apostrophised in this curious medley of verses is by no means so. Her poet is a creature of whims and passions, whose moods vary with the weather, but she is inconstancy itself. Perhaps she does not relish the candour of some of his addresses—as this, for instance:

"Your frank and foolish beauty is my pain,  
Because I do not love you for your fairness.  
Your colour as mere colour I disdain;  
Ere time's unpainting I behold its bareness."

A young beauty addressed in this fashion would do scant justice to her charms if she did not tease her poet in return. In spite, however, of the pangs she causes him, he has moments of pleasant satisfaction, when the verses he indites to her are as pretty as she could wish. Here are a couple that ought to have carried persuasion with them:

"Give me a little that I may  
Believe that much is mine;  
Give me a moment of each day,  
Or write to me a line.

"A bird that sips a drop of dew  
Looks up and sees the sky,  
And after anything of you,  
O dearest, so do I."

If her heart was touched by this sweet appeal, the flutter of joy or pity she felt could only have been a passing sensation. She must soon have relapsed into her old coquettishness; for her foolish lover shortly afterwards complains that he is shivering in the sun, burning in the cold winds, and that the darkness wears his eyes like a flame. Perhaps that is the way of sonnetting lovers. A day came—or a night—that ought to have satisfied these young



persons that neither was a fit mate for the other. The incident is thus described:

"The night was dark and scented sweet,  
I left behind me fear and doubt,  
And through the darkness at our feet,  
We heard the water slowly meet  
The pleasant shore, and we looked out,  
And quenching fears and poor regrets  
For ever, in me still affection  
Rose which most surely never sets.  
I said: 'Look down, a star's reflection.'  
You said: 'O no, a cigaret's.'"

And the unromantic reader will no doubt say she was right. She was content with the prose of life, and, after all, who could wonder?

*Battle and After.* By R. St. John Tyrwhitt. (Macmillan.) Mr. Tyrwhitt's verse is graceful and scholarly, but the chief piece in the present volume suffers as a poem from a tendency to preaching. Serjeant Thomas Atkins—better known as "Tommy Atkins"—is shot down at Abou Klea, and the poet tells his experience after death. His soul is accosted by its guide, who prepares it for the Vale of Tears, through which it must pass before it can attain to the delights of heaven. But we cannot fancy the poor soul, in the first surprise of its new sensations, listening with much intelligent understanding to such a speech as this:

"Mark thou—as Force and Matter upon earth  
Are His, His Hand and working and effect,  
So Love is Force in this His spirit-world,  
And sways all Being with a steadfast Law  
And searches out all Spirit, and pervades  
And permeates every willing soul with joy;  
'Tis our Attraction and our Atmosphere:  
Those, then, who loved not, neither sought His  
love,  
It finds them here—they feel it otherwise.  
For like the centre on a falling stone  
It bears coercive on the loveless soul."

When Mr. Tyrwhitt keeps clear of theology and metaphysics he writes with much better effect. As, for instance, in his description of the battle:

"The Wells, the Wells in an hour—their masses  
were closing fast.  
Long we had waited, and thirsted, but all comes  
round at last;  
Water and battle—O sweeter than voices of loves  
and dears  
Was the word to form up square: and we  
marched on the Desert spears.

"Their long-range bullets came plashing among us  
now and then,  
Chance shots of the coward, they always pick  
out the bravest men—  
Stewart, Darcy, Earle—not a moment now for  
words or tears;  
They were on us, hammer and tongs, the herds  
of the Desert spears.

"They were on us, the plucky blackguards, in  
even-rushing form;  
With no more notion of stopping than rooks  
before the storm;  
We were deadly thirsty, and didn't run much  
to British cheers;  
But we all held straight and low, and down went  
the Desert spears.

"And the volleys cut them in lanes; and the file-  
fire rolled and pealed:  
There were ten of 'em speared the Colonel: 'twas  
his and their last field,  
Two I shot—and—a pang, and a crash, and a  
blindness gray—  
And heaven and earth—and the battle—the whole  
of it sailed away."

*Poems.* By Horace Smith. (Macmillan.) If it were not that the production of good verse is now so frequent as to make the accomplishment seem an ordinary one, Mr. Smith might take some rank among minor poets. There is matter in this volume that would have made a reputation a hundred years ago; now, it will represent only a graceful addition to the writer's other claims to regard. But such a

little gem as the following poem deserves better treatment than to be read and forgotten:

"Under the porch!—  
Gleamed her white dress in shade  
Through the half-opened door;  
Then came her little face  
Nearer my own,  
Under the porch.

"Under the trees!—  
Shadow and sunlight played  
Over the grassy floor,  
Over the rosy face,  
Close to my own,  
Under the trees.

"Under the stars!—  
Oh the wild love we made!  
Oh the fond vows we swore!  
Oh the pale tender face!—  
My own, my own!  
Under the stars!"

Mr. Smith's blank verse, though now and then a little prolix, is pleasant to read. Here is a happy illustration, which we take from "A Sketch," the subject of the sketch being the gentle parish priest:

"There are lights  
Whose flame is glorious as the stars of heaven,  
And like the stars they vanish in the clouds;  
But his was as a beacon on the shore  
Shining through calm and storm."

*The Children, and other Verses.* By Charles M. Dickinson. (Sampson Low.) The first of these poems, "The Children," has enjoyed a well-deserved reputation in this country for many years, and it has been commonly attributed to Charles Dickens. This mistake probably arose from the resemblance of Mr. Dickinson's name to Dickens's; but the tenderly pathetic character of the poem might well have caused it to be ascribed to the author of *David Copperfield* and *Dombey*. The poem, however, is American, as its author also is; and it reminds us of another American poem, Longfellow's "The Children's Hour," though it is possible that Mr. Dickinson's poem was written before Longfellow's. Some of the verses have a charm that is due in part only to the poet, and for the rest to the children who, as we read them, seem to inspire them:

"When the lessons and tasks are all ended,  
And the school for the day is dismissed,  
The little ones gather around me,  
To bid me good night and be kissed;  
Oh, the little white arms that encircle  
My neck in their tender embrace!  
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,  
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

"The twig is so easily bended,  
I have banished the rule and the rod;  
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,  
They have taught me the goodness of God;  
My heart is the dungeon of darkness  
Where I shut them for breaking a rule;  
My frown is sufficient correction;  
My love is the law of the school."

The same tenderness and happiness of fancy that are observable in this poem are to be found also in nearly every other in the volume. We can only make one more quotation, but the melody and pleasant imagery of the following lines are to us irresistible:

"IN THE GARDEN  
"When the night comes down  
Over field and town,  
And hides all the flowers and meadow daisies,  
I turn my eyes to the blossoming skies,  
To the far-off gardens of Paradise,  
The mistletoe boughs in the starry mazes,  
The daisy borders, white and dense,  
And the nebulous meadows of innocence;  
To the radiant spots  
Of forget-me-nots,

The jasmine Harp; and twinkling down,  
The anemones in the Northern Crown;  
To the tiger-lily that nods and glows  
In the crescent bed of the larger Lion,  
The stars of Bethlehem and Sharon's rose,  
And the great white river that heavenward goes,  
And waters each plant and flower, then flows  
Right on to the beautiful city of Zion;  
And my heart is so filled with the wondrous  
view,  
That it overflows in reverent praises,  
And mourns no more for the violets blue,  
For the roses sweet and the meadow daisies."

*Day Dreams in a Devon Valley.* By Nelson Rich Tyerman. (Torquay: Andrew Iredale.) Much day-dreaming, and perhaps also the luxuriance of his Devon valleys, have induced in Mr. Tyerman a habit of fantastic phraseology which he would do well to throw off. No amount of "starry silences," or skies of "dumb azure," or "flower dust," or "angel smiles," or "song burthens"—or the like imaginable things—will furnish a writer with the materials of a poet. But though Mr. Tyerman's stock-in-trade is too largely of this character, he can write pleasant verses, as witness these:

"LOST LOVE.  
"Poor Love hath lost his way  
In the merry month of May!  
Wrapt in a world of dreams,  
Blinded with his own beams,  
Poor Love hath lost his way!  
"And he strays like a helpless child  
Deep, deep in his woodlands wild;  
Though born Spring's sceptre to wield  
O'er river and forest and field,  
Love wanders, a hapless child.  
"And the merry month of May  
Laughs to see Love astray;  
Pelts him with showers and flowers  
Till like a small bird Love cowers,  
Afeard of his own month May!  
"And he sobs amid May's sweet song  
For all her loving wrong;  
Till the fond earth turns to hear  
The chime of Love's tear on tear  
From the music of May's best song.  
"Then the fearful month of May  
Hastens Love's tears to stay;  
Drinks with her sunbeams those showers,  
And lights Love's way with her flowers  
To the warm rose-heart of May."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce for the autumn season a new volume of poems by Lord Tennyson. Mr. Browning's new volume will also, we believe, be published in October. From Mr. Swinburne we had a series of poems and ballads only last spring; but we understand that his next book will be a collection of critical essays upon Ben Jonson, part at least of which has already appeared in the *Fortnightly*.

A NEW revised edition of that valuable and learned historical work, Elton's *Origins of English History*, is in the printer's hands, and will be ready by Christmas.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. Macmillan intend to follow up their cheap series of Charles Kingsley's popular works with a similar edition of the works of Tom Hughes (it is impossible to call him by his proper title, His Honour Judge Hughes). *Tom Brown's School-Days* will be published in October; *Tom Brown at Oxford* (which has stood the wear of time less well) in the following month; and *The Scouring of the White Horse*, with *The Ashen Fagot* in the same volume, later on. All will have the original illustrations by Richard Doyle, A. Hughes, and S. P. Hall.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a memoir of the late Bishop McDougall, of

Labuan, who already possesses a niche in literature by the lines of his friend, Charles Kingsley:

"Never with McDougall  
Bagged a brace of apes."

A COLLECTION of *Slavonic Folk-Tales* from various sources, collected and translated by the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. The volume will contain, besides a general preface, a short introduction to each group of tales according to its nationality.

MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL'S new story, *Marooned*, will be issued next week, in three vols., by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

THE first part of an illustrated serial edition of Dr. Cunningham Geikie's *Holy Land and the Bible* will be published on September 26, by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The designs for the illustrations have been prepared by Mr. Henry A. Harper, of the Palestine Exploration Fund, who has spent several years in the East preparing drawings for the work.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON will shortly issue *Stories Jolly, Stories New, Stories Strange, and Stories True*, a series of tales for boys and girls. The writers include the following: H. C. Adams, R. M. Ballantyne, S. Baring Gould, Alice Corkran, G. Manville Fenn, Agnes Giberne, G. A. Henty, Katharine S. Macquoid, Mrs. Molesworth, and C. M. Yonge. The same firm will also publish a story for children by Mrs. Macquoid, entitled *Pepin, the Dancing Bear*, with illustrations by Percy Macquoid.

THE next volume in the series of "Canterbury Poets" will be *Poems of Leigh Hunt and Thomas Hood*, edited by Mr. Julian Harwood.

THE Theosophical Publishing Company announce the following works: *The Key to Theosophy* and *The Voice of the Silence*, by H. P. Blavatsky; *The Astral Light*, by Nizida; *Can it be Love?* by W. C. Eldon Sergeant; *Gossip about the Rosicrucians*, by Franz Hartmann.

THE Authors' Co-operative Publishing Company announce: *A Manchester Shirtmaker: a Realistic Story of To-day*, by John Law; *After Shipwreck*, by J. Owen; *A Tale of the Franco-German War*, by A. T. Story; *Ruby*, a novel, by Amye Reade, &c.

THE library committee of the corporation of London have been empowered by the court of common council to devote a sum not exceeding £1000 to the production of a new work in two volumes, illustrating, so far as may be from the city's own archives, the history of the city of London from the earliest times. The object of the work is to show the pre-eminent position occupied by the city of London, and the important function it has exercised in the shaping and making of England, the distinctive feature of the history being a record of the lives and deeds of those remarkable men who have filled in succession through seven centuries the highest civic office to which it is possible to attain, and an illustration of the influence of London and its lord mayors at many of the most critical periods of our history.

MR. T. C. SMITH, of Longridge, near Preston, will shortly issue by subscription a History of Ribchester. The chapter dealing with the Roman antiquities has been contributed by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, vicar of Hoghton. Among other special features will be an account of the parish church library, which was formed in 1684 and disappeared only a few years ago; extracts from the account books of "the gentlemen and four-and-twenty" of the parish, which go back for more than two centuries; and information about early lords of the manor, from the Townley MSS. and other sources. The book will be illustrated with a large-scale

map, a plan of Roman Ribchester, and several full-page engravings.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS of Hull will contribute to the next volume of Smith's *Old Yorkshire* a paper entitled "A Nobleman's Household in Tudor Times."

THE Chaucer Society's plan goes on of giving, under the editorship of Prof. Zupitza, a sample "Pardoner's Prologue and Tale" from every unprinted MS. of the Canterbury Tales, with a sketch of the contents of the MS. The society's copier, Mr. Thomas Austin, has done all the Cambridge, Oxford, and Cheltenham MSS., and Lord Leicester's at Holkham. The British Museum MSS. will come next, and then the outlying ones at Lincoln, &c. Dr. Furnivall has done the Lichfield and Haistwell MSS., the latter of which (Tyrwhitt's Askew 2) has since been bought by the Museum at the Perkins sale. A friend of Prof. Zupitza will do the Naples MS. and the fragment at Paris. The late Henry Bradshaw had often promised Dr. Furnivall to let the Chaucer Society print his "contents" of all the Tales' MSS.; but repeated application for these sketches since his death has failed to get them, and so the work has all to be done over again.

DR. FURNIVALL has sent to press the first section of the Ordinances of the Guild of St. Maryat Lichfield, in the English of Henry VIII.'s time. Collation with the Latin of Richard II. shows that the translator often misunderstood or purposely improved, his original. The latter, for instance, ordered that the Gild tenants should do their accustomed services due to the chief lord of the fee, and then pay their rent to the Gild. The worthy master thought this was not pious enough, and so turned the performance of the feudal services into "Do honour to godd." Who else could be *capitalis dominus*?

MR. JESSE QUAIL has resigned the editorship of the *Northern Daily Telegraph*, which was established at Blackburn three years ago.

THE public library at Berlin has recently acquired two MSS., one of Remigius *Super Mathem*, of the tenth to the eleventh century, and the other containing the Commentaries of Eustathios and others on the Nikomachean Ethics of Aristotle. The first MS. is of special importance, since only one copy of the work, written in the sixteenth century, has hitherto been known, and even this is now lost. The second MS., which is of the fifteenth century, will be of service for the edition of the Commentators on Aristotle which is being prepared by the Berlin Academy. The two MSS. come from the collection of Carlo Morbio, which was lately offered for sale at Leipzig. The University of Halle secured 400 parchment MSS. for its library from this sale, some of them belonging to the tenth century, and containing much material for the history of Germany and Austria. A number of Italian MSS. in the collection, which possess a special interest for the historians of German law, have been purchased for the Jurists' Library at Leipzig.

#### AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have made arrangements to supplement their "Epochs of Modern History," by a short series of books treating of the history of America, which will be published—in England and the United States—under the general title "Epochs of American History." The series will be under the editorship of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, assistant professor of history in Harvard College. Each volume will contain about 250 pages, with full marginal analysis, working bibliographies, maps, introductions, and index. The volumes in preparation are: *The Colonies* (1492-1763),

by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; *Formation of the Union* (1763-1829), by the editor of the series; *Division and Re-union* (1829-1889), by Woodrow Wilson, professor of history and political economy in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS has been giving his holidays to work at his "Variorum" edition of *As You Like It*. When that is done he means to try and clear another play in a year, and then rest altogether, as he says he is growing old and tired. But he writes of Rosalind in a strain which makes one believe that he is only eighteen. Let us hope that she will inspire him to live and work till his "Variorum" edition has included all Shakspeare's works.

FROM a letter in the *New York Nation*, of August 29, from Prof. C. E. Norton, we learn that the American Archaeological Institute have by no means abandoned their intention to excavate the site of Delphi, provided that they can obtain the funds necessary to pay for the expropriation of the inhabitants of Castri.

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD, of Brooklyn, announces two bibliographical works for immediate publication: *American Bibliography*: a check-list of bibliographies, catalogues, reference lists, and lists of authorities of American books and subjects. The book will contain 1070 titles, arranged according to subjects under 19 divisions and 150 subdivisions, with a classification of contents and an authors' index. *Franklin Bibliography*: a list of books written by or relating to Benjamin Franklin. The total number of titles and references given will be 1500, the list of works written wholly or in part by Franklin amounting to 600, and his pseudonyms being 60.

THE September number of the *Political Science Quarterly Review* (issued in this country by Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse) contains the following articles: "James E. Thorold Rogers," by Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Toronto, formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford; a first paper on "English Legal History," by Prof. F. W. Maitland, of Trinity College, Cambridge; "Town Rule in Connecticut," by Mr. Clarence Deming; "Farm Mortgages," by Mr. W. F. Mappin; "The Railroad Indemnity Lands," by Mr. F. P. Powers; "Italian Immigration," by Mr. Eugene Schuyler.

WE have received a copy of Caspar's *Directory of the American Book, News and Stationery Trade* (Milwaukee), which may be obtained in this country from Mr. B. F. Stevens. For frontispiece there is a steel engraving of a portrait of the late Frederick Leyppoldt, founder of the *New York Publishers' Weekly*. The directory proper consists of no less than 1261 pages, arranged under five different headings. Then follows a long list of works of various kinds useful for bibliographers and librarians, classified according to countries; and, finally, a vocabulary of technical terms in English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Latin, Greek, &c. Altogether, the work is a monument of much well-directed and intelligent labour.

THE eighth annual report has reached us of the (American) Dante Society (Cambridge, U.S.). Besides recording the publication of Prof. Fay's *Concordance of the "Divina Commedia"*, reviewed in the ACADEMY of February 23, it announces that some members of Harvard University have undertaken the compilation, by a system of co-operation, of a Concordance of the *Vita Nuova* and the *Canzoniere*, which the society may hereafter publish. Mr. W. C. Lane, assistant librarian of Harvard, furnishes his usual Dante bibliography for the year 1888. A new feature is



the printing in full of a prize essay, by Mr. G. R. Carpenter, on "The Episode of the *Donna Pietosa*," in which he attempts to reconcile the statements in the *Vita Nuova* and the *Convito* concerning Dante's life in the years after the death of Beatrice, and before the beginning of the *Divina Commedia*. His conclusions—as opposed to the theories of Scartazzini and Carducci—are that the "donna pietosa" was a symbol for Dante's love for and study of philosophy; that the *Convito*, written after Dante went into exile, is completely to be trusted so far as its testimony to Dante's life goes; and that the *Vita Nuova*, being written not long after the episode of the "donna pietosa," is an imaginative work, to be used with caution in regard to dates and facts. We notice that the number of English members of the society has now increased to four; it ought to be much larger, for there is nothing local in the work of the society, apart from its library.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

## A MINIATURE.

Yes, he was a seaman true,  
With his coat of British blue,  
And his buttons bright as gold;  
And he worshipped at the shrine  
Of a great-great-aunt of mine,  
As became a sailor bold.

And he pleaded not in vain,  
For she gave him love again;  
And thought that through her life,  
Her strength and stay should be  
This hero of the sea,  
Who wooed her for his wife.

But he—his grave is deep;  
The Baltic billows sweep  
And surge above his breast;  
And she—when grey and old,  
In quiet English mould  
They laid her to her rest.

O yes, a simple tale  
For you who love of frail  
And faulty vows to sing;  
And it happened long ago,  
But hearts were hearts, you know,  
When George the Third was king.

M. G. W. P.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE September part of the *Antiquary* contains an excellent paper on the recent meeting of the Archaeological Association at Lincoln, by Mr. Roach-Smith. That on "Ancient Trackways in England," by Mr. Houghton Spencer, if expanded into a volume, might be worthy of careful consideration; at present it suffers from being contracted into too small a space.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for September contains the conclusion of Leenderz's discussion of Rauwenhoff's philosophy of religion in its relation to Kant; Chavannes on the ideal religion; Oort on Ezekiel xix., xxi. 18, 19, 20, 24, 25. Also reviews of books on philosophy, folklore, and early Christian literature. Van Manen's criticisms of Baumgärtner's prize essay on the unity of the Shepherd of Hermas may be specially mentioned. Notices of Nowack's edition of Hupfoid on the Psalms, Strack's *Piske Abth.*, Schwab's completed French translation of the Talmud of Jerusalem, Armstrong's *What do we know of God?* in its Dutch translation, and Kingsley as a Comforter (a Dutch version of the book of extracts called *De Profundis*) by Oort, complete the number. Kingsley seems, in fact, to be extending his popularity on the Continent, in spite of what Dr. Oort calls his Anglican dogmatic theology.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S  
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

*General Literature.*—A New Volume of Poems, by Lord Tennyson; A New Volume of Essays, by Prof. Huxley; "The Elements of Politics," by Prof. Henry Sidgwick; "Problems of Greater Britain," by Sir Charles Dilke, with maps, in 2 vols.; "Wild Beasts and their Ways in Asia, Africa, America," from 1845-1848, by Sir Samuel W. Baker, with illustrations; "Lectures and Essays," by Prof. E. Ray Lankester; "On Style: with Other Studies in Literature," by Walter Pater; "Royal Edinburgh: her Saints, Kings, and Scholars," by Mrs. Oliphant, with illustrations by George Reid; "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmanship," by Mr. Joseph Pennell, with photogravures and other illustrations; "History of Eton College," by H. C. Maxwell Lyte, with illustrations—a new edition; "Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler," with an introduction by James Russell Lowell, illustrated with 74 fine woodcuts, 17 plates, and some etchings, also a limited edition on large paper; "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," by W. Holman Hunt, illustrated with reproductions from some of Mr. Holman Hunt's drawings and paintings; "Cults and Monuments of Ancient Athens," by Miss Jane Harrison and Mrs. A. W. Verrall, with numerous illustrations; "A History of the Later Roman Empire from Arcadius to Irene, A.D. 395-800," by John B. Bury, of Trinity College, Dublin, in 2 vols.; "The Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," by Prof. Charles H. Moore, with illustrations; "Travels in India of John Baptista Tavernier, Baron of Aubonne," a new translation by Prof. V. Ball, with illustrations and maps, in 2 vols.; "Eminent Women of our Times," by Mrs. Fawcett; "A Memory of Edward Thring," by the Rev. J. H. Skrine; "Letters of Keats," edited by Sidney Colvin; "The Poetical Works of John Milton," edited, with an introduction and notes, by Prof. David Masson, with portraits—a new and revised edition, in 3 vols., uniform with the Cambridge Shakespeare; "The Cradle of the Aryans," by G. H. Rendall, Principal of University College, Liverpool; "The Makers of Modern Italy: Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi," three lectures delivered at Oxford, at the Summer Meeting of University Extension Students, 1889, by J. A. R. Marriott; "Readings on the Purgatorio of Dante," chiefly based on the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola, by the Hon. William Warren Vernon, with an introduction by the Dean of St. Paul's, in 2 vols.; "The Maux Witch, and other Poems," by T. E. Brown; "The Human Tragedy," by Alfred Austin, new edition; "Individualism: a System of Politics," by Wordsworth Donisthorpe; "Logical Papers," by the late W. Stanley Jevons; "The Scientific Papers of Asa Gray," selected by Charles Sprague Sargent, in 2 vols.; "Capital and Interest," by Prof. Böhm-Bawerk, English edition prepared with the author's sanction by William Smart, of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow; "Elements of the Art of War," by Prof. James Mercier; "General View of the Criminal Law of England," by Mr. Justice Stephen—second edition, intended as a textbook for students, and adapted to the present day; "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution," by Prof. A. V. Dicey, third edition; "Comeos from English History," by Charlotte M. Yonge—seventh series, "The Rebellion and Restoration, 1642-1678," "Annals of Our Times: a Supplement, bringing the Work down to the Jubilee of Queen Victoria," by Joseph Irving.

*Novels.*—"Marooned," by W. Clark Russell, in 3 vols.; "Heritage of Dedlow Marsh; and other Stories," by Bret Harte, in 2 vols.; "A Reputed Changeling; or, Three Seventh Years Two Centuries Ago," by Charlotte M. Yonge,

in 2 vols.; "The New Continent," by Mrs. Worthey, in 2 vols.; "John Vale's Guardian," by D. Christie Murray, in 3 vols.; a new and cheaper edition of the works of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, in nine monthly volumes; a sixpenny edition of Charles Kingsley's novels, in six monthly volumes; "The Rectory Children," by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Walter Crane; new and cheaper editions of "The Lances of Lynwood," "The Little Duke," and "Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe," by Charlotte M. Yonge, with illustrations.

*Theology.*—"The Apostolic Fathers," part ii., S. Ignatius—S. Polycarp, revised texts, with introductions, notes, dissertations, and translations, by Bishop Lightfoot, new edition, 2 vols. in 3; "Apostolic Fathers," abridged edition, with short introductions, Greek text, and English translation, by the same author; "St. Clement of Rome: the Two Epistles to the Corinthians," a revised text with introduction and notes, by the same author, new edition; "The Permanent Elements of Religion," being the Bampton Lectures for 1887, by the Bishop of Ripon; "Epistle to the Hebrews," by Canon Westcott; "An Introduction to the Thirtynine Articles," by the Rev. G. F. Maclear.

*Science.*—"The Meteoric Hypothesis," by J. Norman Lockyer, with illustrations; "The Evolution of the Heavens and the Earth," by the same author, with illustrations; "Evolution," by Prof. Eimer, translated by J. T. Cunningham; "Electricity and Magnetism," a popular treatise, by Amédée Guillemin, translated and edited, with additions and notes, by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, with numerous illustrations; "A History of Chemistry," by Prof. Ernst von Meyer, of Leipzig, translated by George MacGowan, of University College, Bangor; "A General Formula for the Uniform Flow of Water in Rivers and other Channels," by E. Ganguillet and W. R. Rutter, of Berne, translated from the German, with numerous additions, including tables and diagrams, and the elements of over 1200 gaugings of rivers, small channels, and pipes in English measure, by Rudolph Hering and John O. Trautwine; an Index to the first thirty-six volumes of "The Practitioner: a Journal of Therapeutics and Public Health," edited by Drs. T. Lauder Brunton, Donald MacAlister, and J. Mitchell Bruce; "A Text-Book of Physiology," by Prof. Michael Foster, with illustrations, fifth edition, largely revised, in three parts; "Nautical Surveying," by the late Vice-Admiral Shortland; "Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism for Beginners," by Prof. Andrew Gray, of the University College, North Wales, abridged edition; "Sound, Light, and Heat: an Elementary Text-Book," by Prof. D. E. Jones, of University College, Aberystwyth, with illustrations; "Thermodynamics of the Steam Engine and other Heat-Engines," by Cecil H. Peabody, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Steam Engine Design," for the use of mechanical engineers, students, and draughtsmen, by Prof. J. M. Witham; "A Treatise on Ordinary and Differential Equations," by Prof. William Woolsey Johnson, of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; "A Treatise on Dynamics of a Particle," with numerous examples, by Prof. P. G. Tait and W. J. Steele, sixth edition, carefully revised; "Dynamics of Particles and Solids," by W. M. Hicks, of the Firth College, Sheffield; "Hydrostatics for Beginners," by F. W. Sanderson; "Elementary Arithmetic," by J. Brooksmith and E. J. Brooksmith, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; "Euclid—Book XI," propositions 1-21, with alternative proofs, exercises, and additional theorems, and examples, by F. H. Stevens, of Clifton College; "Elementary Mensuration," with exercises in the mensuration of plane and solid figures, by the same

author; "Syllabus of Plane Geometry" (Corresponding to Euclid, Books I.—VI.), prepared by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, new edition; "Syllabus of Elementary Dynamics," drawn up by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching; "A Class-Book for Arithmetic adapted for use in Elementary Schools," by the Rev. J. B. Lock; a Key to Mr. Lock's "Arithmetic for Beginners," by Rev. R. G. Watson; a Key to Todhunter's "Treatise on the Integral Calculus and its Applications," by H. St. John Hurst.

*Classics.*—"Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb," by Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard College, new edition revised and enlarged; "Aeschylus—The Suppliants," a revised text, with introduction, critical notes, commentary, and translation, by Prof. T. G. Tucker, of the University of Melbourne; "Aeschylus—Agamemnon," with introduction and notes, by Dr. A. W. Verrall; "Tacitus—The Histories," edited, with introduction and notes by the Rev. W. A. Spooner and H. M. Spooner; "Herodotus," translated into English with introduction, notes, and indices, by G. C. Macaulay, in 2 vols.; "Xenophon," translated into English, with introduction and notes, by H. G. Dakyns, in 4 vols.; "Plautus—Amphitruo," edited by Prof. Arthur Palmer, of Trinity College, Dublin; "Pliny—Letters, books I. and II.," edited by James Cowan; "Plutarch—Lives of Galba and Otho," edited by E. G. Hardy; "Tacitus—Histories III.—V.," edited by A. D. Godley; "Livy, Books XXI. XXII.," edited, with notes and vocabulary, by W. W. Capes and J. E. Melhuish; "Virgil—Æneid VII.," edited, with notes and vocabulary, by the Rev. Arthur Calvert; "Virgil—Georgics I.," edited, with notes and vocabulary, by T. E. Page; "Macmillan's Latin Course, part ii.," by A. M. Cook; "Roman Literature," by Prof. A. S. Wilkins, of Owens College, Manchester.

*Educational.*—"Chronological Outlines of English Literature," by F. Ryland; "English Classics for Indian Students."—"Milton—L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Arcades, Sonnets," &c., edited by Prof. William Bell, of the Government College, Lahore; "Milton.—Comus," by the same editor; "Shakespeare.—The Tempest," "Cymbeline," "Othello," and "Twelfth Night," edited by K. Deighton, late Principal of the Agra College; "Heinrich von Eichenfels," by Christ. von Schmidt, edited, with vocabulary and exercises, by G. Eugène Fasnacht; "Short History of the English People," by J. R. Green, in 4 parts, with maps, genealogical tables, and chronological annals; "Analysis of English History," based on J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People," by C. W. A. Tait, new and thoroughly revised edition; "Analytical History of England," by Arthur M. D. Du Pré; "School Atlas," by John Bartholomew; "A Geography of Europe," by James Sime, with illustrations; "The Middle Class Cookery Book," compiled by the Manchester School of Domestic Cookery.

#### CLARENDON PRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

*Theology.*—"A Concordance to the Septuagint," edited by Prof. Edwin Hatch; "Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel," by Prof. Driver; "The Peshito Version of the Gospels," edited by the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam; "Critical Appendices to Lloyd's Greek Testament," by Prof. W. Sanday; "Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica," Series II., edited by the same.

*Greek and Latin.*—"The Attic Theatre," by A. E. Haigh; "A Grammar of the Homeric Dialect," by D. B. Monro, second edition; "Plato's Republic," Greek text, edited by Prof. Jowett and Prof. Lewis Campbell;

"Demosthenes, Orations against Philip," vol. ii., "De Pace, Philippics I. and II.," and "De Chersoneso," edited by Evelyn Abbott and P. E. Matheson; "Wright's Golden Treasury of Ancient Greek Poetry," new edition, by Evelyn Abbott; "The Birds of Aristophanes," edited by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Merry; "The Memorabilia of Xenophon," edited by J. Marshall; "An Introduction to the Comparative Philology of Greek and Latin," by J. E. King and Christopher Cookson; "Materials and Models for Greek Iambic Verse," by J. Y. Sargent; "Exemplaria Graeca," selections from "Passages for Translation into Greek," by the same; "Models and Materials for Unseen Translation," by H. F. Fox and the Rev. T. M. Bromley; "The Georgics of Virgil," edited by C. S. Jerram; "Caesar's Gallic War," books vi.—viii., edited by the Rev. C. E. Moberly, new edition.

*Oriental.*—"Thesaurus Syriacus," editio R. Payne Smith, fasc. viii.; "A Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu MSS. in the Bodleian Library," by Dr. H. Ethé, part ii.; "A Catalogue of the Armenian MSS. in the Bodleian Library."

*General Literature.*—"Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Godson," now first edited, with introductory memoir, by the Earl of Carnarvon; "The Arthurian Legend," by Prof. Rhys; "Islands of the Aegean," by the Rev. H. F. Tozer; "The Ancient Classical Drama: a Study in Literary Evolution," by R. G. Moulton; "A Treasury of Sacred Song," edited by Prof. F. T. Palgrave; "A Bibliography of the Oxford University Press, to the year 1700," by F. Madan; "Annals of the Bodleian Library," by the Rev. W. D. Macray, second edition; "Hymns and Chorales for Colleges and Schools," selected and edited by John Farmer.

*Modern Languages.*—"A Finnish Grammar," by C. N. E. Eliot; "Specimens of Mediaeval French," edited by Paget Toynbee; "A Key to Lange's German Prose Composition"; "Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans," edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Prof. Buchheim; "German Poetry for Beginners," edited by Emma S. Buchheim.

*History, Law, &c.*—"The Landnám-Bók," edited by the late G. Vigfusson and F. York Powell; "The Guild Merchant: a Contribution to English Municipal History," by Dr. C. Gross, in two vols.; "Early-English Land Tenure," by Prof. P. Vinogradoff, vol. i.; "Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution," edited by S. R. Gardiner; "Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel," a revised text, edited by the Rev. C. Plummer, on the basis of an edition by Prof. Earle; "An Introduction to the English Law of Property," by T. Raleigh; "Gaius' Elements of Roman Law," with translation and commentary by E. Poste, third edition; "International Law," by W. E. Hall, third edition; "The Dominion of Canada: an Historical and Geographical Study," by the Rev. W. P. Greswell; "Geography for Schools," by Alfred Hughes, part ii.

*The English Language and Literature.*—"Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," part iv., edited by Prof. T. N. Toller; "Principles of English Etymology," second series: "The Foreign Element," by Prof. Skeat; "A Primer of Phonetics," and "A Primer of Spoken English," by Dr. Henry Sweet; "A New English Dictionary, founded mainly on the Materials collected by the Philological Society," vol. ii., part ii., edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, and vol. iii., part i. (beginning with the letter E), edited by Henry Bradley; "Stratmann's Dictionary of the Old-English Language," new edition, thoroughly revised and re-arranged by Henry Bradley; "A Translation of the Beowulf in English Prose," by Prof. Earle; "Shakespeare's Henry the Eighth," edited by

W. Aldis Wright; "Bunyan's Holy War," &c., edited by Edward Peacock; "Bacon's Essays," edited by the Rev. S. H. Reynolds; "Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy," edited by T. Arnold; "Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming," edited by H. Macaulay FitzGibbon.

*Mathematics, Physical and Mental Science.*—"Mathematical Papers of the late Henry J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford," with portrait and memoir, in two vols. quarto; "The Birds of Oxfordshire," by O. V. Aplin; "Researches in Stellar Parallax by the aid of Photography," from observations made at the Oxford University Observatory under the direction of Prof. Pritchard; "The Graphical and Statical Calculus," by L. Cremona, authorised English translation by T. Hudson Beare; "A Manual of Crystallography," by Prof. N. S. Story-Maskelyne; "A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy," vol. ii., "Instruments and Practical Astronomy," by G. F. Chambers, fourth edition; "Sachs' History of Botany," authorised English translation, by the Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, edited by Prof. I. Bayley Balfour; a translation of Prof. Van't Hoff's "Dix Années dans l'Histoire d'une Théorie," by J. E. Marsh; "Foreign Biological Memoirs," translated under the superintendence of Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson, vol. ii.: "Ecker's Anatomy of the Frog," translated by Dr. George Haslam; "Count H. von Solms-Laubach's Introduction to Fossil Botany," translated by the Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, and edited by Prof. I. Bayley Balfour; "A Contribution to the Natural History of Scarlatina," by Dr. D. A. Gresswell.

Also, in the second series of "Sacred Books of the East": Vol. xxxii., Vedic Hymns, translated by F. Max Müller, part i.; vol. xxxiii., Nārada, and some Minor Law-books, translated by Julius Jolly; vol. xxxiv., The Vedānta-Sūtras, with Sankara's Commentary, translated by G. Thibaut; vol. xxxv., Milinda Pañha, translated by T. W. Rhys-Davids; vol. xxxvii., The Nasks, translated by E. W. West.

The following works will be the next to appear in the series of *Anecdota Oxoniensia*: "Japhet ben Ali's Commentary on Daniel," edited by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth; "Lives of Saints from the 'Book of Lismore,'" edited, with translation and notes, by Whitly Stokes; "The Elucidarium," edited from a dated Welsh MS. of the fourteenth century, by Prof. Rhys and J. M. Jones; "Firdausi's Yusuf and Zalikhā," edited by Dr. Hermann Ethé; "A Collation of the Greek text of portions of Aristotle with Ancient Armenian Versions," by F. C. Conybeare.

#### SOME THEATRICAL LAWSUITS: A SUPPLEMENT TO CIBBER'S "APOLOGY."

##### III.

CIBBER has given a full account of Doggett's quarrel with the other managers in chap. xiv. of his *Apology*; and it is, therefore, only necessary to supplement what he says by a brief notice of the official records of the action which Doggett brought against Wilks, Cibber, Booth, Castleman, Steele, and Collier, and of the cross action brought by Wilks and Cibber against Doggett. Booth was taken into partnership in November, 1713, and Doggett thereupon withdrew from the theatre. The new licence to Collier, Wilks, Cibber, Doggett, and Booth was dated November 11. Upon the accession of George I. a new licence had to be obtained, and on October 18, 1714, a licence was granted in favour of Steele, Wilks, Cibber, Doggett and Booth. On January 19, 1715, letters patent were granted to Steele. On November 3, 1714, Wilks and Cibber petitioned that Doggett should be ordered to act all his usual parts, in which case they would gladly



admit him to an equal share in the licence (Lord Chamberlain's Records, Old Theatrical Papers, No. 55). Doggett then appealed, and the Vice-Chamberlain ordered that he should be paid his full share. Cibber and Wilks remonstrated, and in the end Doggett was left to the law for relief.

Doggett's two bills in his action against Wilks, &c., are dated December 17, 1714; the first one being amended on January 27, 1714(-5). (Chancery Pleadings, Sewell 1714-58, No. 6.) Wilks is described as of King Street, and Cibber as of Southampton Street, in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Doggett said that after the agreement with Swiney he laid out £500 in clothes, scenes, &c., and that the clothes, &c., bought by him and his co-partners cost at least £1400. When Swiney, Wilks, Cibber, and himself went to Drury Lane in November, 1710, Collier allowed Christopher Rich, since dead, with others, to carry off all the scenes and clothes, and through this the co-partners had to spend £1000 in new scenes, &c. In April, 1712, Swiney, in consideration of £350, gave up his share in the clothes, profits, &c. Besides the agreement made by Wilks, Cibber, and Doggett with Collier in April, 1712, Doggett made an agreement with Wilks and Cibber, by which he was appointed treasurer; but this was not in writing, the matter being so simple. Doggett now complained that the defendants had taken upon themselves the whole management of affairs, and had had plays acted, engaged servants, and paid authors without his consent. They had also taken Booth into partnership, and sold him a fourth part of the scenes, &c., for £600 or some such inconsiderable sum, the real value of the scenes, &c., according to their own computation, being £3350. Steele, Booth, Wilks, and Cibber divided the profits between them, to the exclusion of Doggett; and since December 11, 1713, Castleman had been cashier, and refused to account to Doggett, who now appealed to a Court of Equity because there was no remedy for him by the strict rules of Common Law.

Wilks, Cibber, Booth and Castleman, in their answer, dated January 19, 1714(-5), admitted the truth of what Doggett said as to the sums of money spent on scenery, &c., but denied that they had come to any agreement with him beyond the original agreement. They also denied that they had acted without consulting him. He was present when Gay's "Wife of Bath" was read, and approved of it. It was acted only twice, and Gay got the profits of the second night. Taverner's "Female Advocates" was acted only once, and in consideration thereof the profits of "The Humours of the Navy" were given to Taverner; and to this Doggett afterwards assented in the accounts. Knapton, a relative of Wilks, only had 18s. a week, and was a very necessary and useful person in taking the number of the auditors every night to prevent fraud by the doorkeepers. The licence of November 11, 1713, received on the 21st, revoked the old licence, but Doggett refused to have anything to do with the new licence. The defendants believed the £600 paid by Booth to be the full value of the fourth part of the scenes, &c.; but the clothes, scenes, &c., had not been particularly appraised. Castleman was appointed treasurer in April, 1711, and had always acted as ordered by the majority. When Doggett left the house he had in his hands of the clear profits about £233, and this he refused to divide. In a second answer, dated February 25, 1714(-5), Wilks said that he did, with Cibber's approval, write a remonstrance dated November 12, 1714. There was provision for admitting Doggett to a share under the letters patent of January, 1715. In a third answer, dated

April 8, 1715, the defendants said that no agreement had been entered into since that of January 19, 1715.

Steele's answer is dated May 20, 1715. He said he was a stranger to, and was unconcerned in, all matters antecedent to the granting of the licence to him, and prayed that the case should be dismissed with costs. On January 19 he had entered into an agreement with Wilks, Cibber, and Booth, assigning to each of them, and to Doggett, an equal fifth part in the Letters Patent; but Doggett had never executed this agreement. Collier, in his answer of June 17, 1715, said that on December 6, 1712, he entered into an agreement with Wilks, Cibber, and Doggett, promising to assign over to them the whole term he held of the lease of the theatre as soon as the lessors should renew their lease, on consideration that Wilks, Cibber, and Doggett paid him £800 a year for his share in the present licence, liable to the following abatements: (1) £100 out of the £800 was to be paid to Swiney for the support of operas, by order of the Lord Chamberlain, until the Lord Chamberlain ordered it to be paid to Collier; (2) when acting was forbidden a proportionable abatement was to be made. And if the licence was recalled or destroyed this agreement was to cease. Collier was thus paid until October last, when the licence determined.

In March, 1715, Wilks and Cibber commenced a cross action against Doggett (Chancery Pleadings, Reynardson, 1714-58, No. 2342). Their bill, dated March 1, 1714(-5), stated that it was agreed that Doggett should receive the profits, in order to divide them equally, and Wilks and Cibber gave a note to Castleman, the treasurer, to that effect. Since November 21, 1713, Doggett had refused to attend the theatre, or to pay Wilks and Cibber more than £200 due to them, alleging, among other things, that Wilks and Cibber had caused plays—"The Female Advocates," and "The Wanton Wife of Bath"—to be acted without his consent, had given the profits of the second instead of the third night's acting to the authors, had contracted debts, and promised to employ at large salaries persons—especially Mr. Knapton—without his consent, and had given tickets for the pit, &c., without bringing them to account. He pretended that by all this he had suffered great loss, and must keep the money he held to indemnify himself; all which Wilks and Cibber denied. Doggett agreed to, or afterwards passed, all the money expended. Moreover, Wilks and Cibber, being the majority, had a right to do all that Doggett alleged. Doggett also complained that Booth was admitted into the partnership, without his consent, and contended that he was still entitled to a third of the profits. But he knew that Wilks and Cibber opposed with all their force the superseding of the licence; but, as it was revocable at pleasure, they could not help taking in Booth, when it was revoked, though against their will. Wilks offered to show Doggett the new licence; but he turned away, and refused to have anything to do with it.

In his answer, dated April 23, 1715, Doggett said that he, Wilks and Cibber, agreed to give Swiney £600 a year, without any share in the profits, and that when Swiney and Collier agreed to exchange theatres, Collier got the £600 at Drury Lane; but the £600 was afterwards raised to £700. By verbal agreement with Wilks and Cibber it was arranged that Doggett should act as treasurer; that no sum exceeding 40s. should be spent, or any bill paid, without unanimous consent; and no servant engaged or dismissed. On June 15 Doggett paid Wilks and Cibber £150 each, in full settlement up to the 13th, for which they gave full receipts, written on one paper. Only £233 14s. 5d. remained now in Doggett's hands.

Doggett believed the Lord Chamberlain never ordered Booth's admittance, except on condition that he paid one-fourth of the value of the scenes, &c. Doggett had not acted since; but he did not desert. He acquainted the Vice-Chamberlain with his determination, and was told he need not act until Wilks and Cibber recompensed him. He was always willing to come to an account. He denied that he was present at the reading of "The Wanton Wife of Bath." He could not remember whether he passed any of the accounts which he now disputed, until he could examine those accounts. He had given tickets to friends, but not for profit. He thought he was entitled to one-third of the profits since November 23, 1713, and therefore retained the complainants' two-thirds of the £233 14s. 5d. now in his hands, in which action he hoped the court would uphold him.

Cibber tells us that they had the advantage over Doggett that they had three pockets to support their expenses, while he had only one. Cibber's first instruction to their solicitor was, therefore, "to use all possible delay that the law would admit of," by which means "we hung up our plaintiff about two years in Chancery." We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the actions were frequently before the court (Chancery Decrees, 1714 A. 95, 180, 343, 373, 381, 401, 449, 473; 1714 B. 217; 1715 A. 131, 180, 212, 354, 393, 415, 416, 455; 1715 B. 19; 1716 A. 20, 200, 226. *Masters' Reports*, June 27, October 4, and Nov. 7 and 27, 1716).

On December 18, 1714, there was an application to compel Wilks, &c., to put in their answer. On January 27, 1714-15, Doggett got leave to amend his bill, in consequence of the answers put in by some of the defendants, upon payment of 20s. costs to such defendants. On March 24 a fortnight was given to Doggett to put in his answer in the cross action. On May 30, June 17, and July 1, 1715, the case was adjourned upon the plaintiff's application. On July 14 leave was given to Doggett to examine Castleman—who was, Doggett said, a material witness on his side—but saving to the other side all just exceptions; and on the 19th leave was similarly given to Doggett to examine Collier. On August 8 the case was put off till the first day of the next term, upon the application of the defendants, and leave was given them to examine Steele, a material witness for them. Castleman objected to being put to the trouble and expense of being examined respecting accounts in which he was not concerned, and prayed that his expenses might be taxed. It was ordered that he should put in his examination in a week, and should then be at liberty to move as to his costs as he might be advised.

On November 2, the action brought by Wilks and Cibber against Doggett being before the court, it was ordered, counsel on both sides agreeing, that publication should forthwith pass in this cause, and that the cause should come on to be heard at the same time as the original cause.

On January 24, 1715-16, leave was given to Doggett to produce witnesses to be examined *viva voce* to prove an agreement signed by Wilks, Cibber, and Booth for converting the licence into letters patent to Sir Richard Steele, and a copy of Steele's petition to the king to grant him the patent, with other documents, was put in.

On February 6 it was ordered that the settlement of the account in dispute should be referred to a Master for settlement; that Doggett, if the agreement made was reasonable, should act, and receive one-fifth of the profits of the playhouse; and that he should pay Steele and Castleman 40s. apiece for their costs in the cause wherein they were defendants.

On March 8 it was ordered that Doggett should have an account of the profits of Drury Lane Theatre from the time he ceased to act, and that Cibber and Wilks should have an allowance for their extraordinary care and for the damage occasioned them by Doggett's inaction, which damages were to be ascertained either by Sir Thos. Gory, Knight, or by a trial at law, as Doggett might elect; but having regard to the difficulty of ascertaining such allowances, his lordship proposed that Doggett should take his share of the stock as it was when he ceased to act, with interest, and waive an account of the profits.

On March 22, however, Doggett elected to have an account of the profits, and to have the said damages, if any, ascertained by the Master.

On June 14, 1716, Wilks, &c., who had not produced their books as they had been ordered, for the Master's information, were ordered to do so in four days after notice was served to their counsel, on pain of being committed to the Fleet Prison; but on the 27th the Master, Sir Thos. Gory, reported that in pursuance of the order of February 6, he had examined into the matters referred to him, and that Wilks, &c., had left with him two boxes of papers which they swore contained, to the best of their belief, all the books, &c., relating to the matters in question in these causes since Doggett left the theatre.

On July 11 another order was granted against Wilks and the rest, because they had not attended before the Master. On the 17th a week's time was given them to answer; on the 20th Doggett petitioned against the delay; but on August 4 it was ordered that all proceedings under the order of July 20 should cease until Sir T. Gory returned to London, and that the defendants should have a week's time after the Master reported to put in their answer.

On October 4 Sir T. Gory reported that he had considered the matters referred to him, and that having, for the examination of Wilks, &c., settled and allowed of the interrogatories exhibited for that purpose by Doggett, he had caused the same to be engrossed on parchment, and in testimony of his allowance and approbation had thereto set his name.

On November 7 Sir T. Gory reported that, in obedience to an order of October 19, Castleman attended on October 25, and was examined upon Doggett's interrogatories, and that Doggett had made no objection or exception to that examination. He also reported that, in pursuance to an order of November 3, he had looked into the interrogatories exhibited by Wilks, Cibber and Booth, and the answer put in by Doggett, and that he found the answer insufficient because Doggett did not set forth whether he ever intended to act again with Wilks, &c., or not.

On November 27 the Master reported that, in pursuance of an order of November 8, he had, in Doggett's presence, considered Castleman's bill of costs, amounting to £19 8s. 8d., and had moderated and taxed it at £13 2s. 2d., which sum Doggett was to pay Castleman.

The case was again before the court on February 13 and 21, 1716-7, with reference to Doggett's petition to the Lord Chancellor making exceptions to two reports of Sir T. Gory, dated December 17 last; and on March 6, 1716-7, the Lord Chancellor finally pronounced judgment. His lordship was satisfied that Wilks, &c., lost through Doggett not acting, and as his absence was not due to ill-health or any similar cause, there was no reason why Doggett should share in the profits made since he ceased to act. But Doggett had a right to a fourth part of the scenes and clothes, which were worth £600. Doggett was

given fourteen days to decide whether he would return to act, signing the articles of agreement which had been concluded between Steele, Wilks, Cibber, and Booth, and when he decided that he would not, it was decreed that Doggett should have £600 and £15 per cent. per annum as interest from November 23, 1713, when Doggett left the theatre. Doggett would then be excluded from any share in the playhouse or in the scenes or clothes; and out of the £230 found to be due from Wilks and Cibber to Doggett for his share of the £600 paid by Booth, the £153 5s. 1d. reported due from Doggett to Cibber and Wilks was to be deducted, and the residue paid to Doggett. Each side was to pay its own costs. "By this decree," says Cibber, "Doggett, when his lawyer's bill was paid, scarce got one year's purchase of what we had offered him without law, which (as he survived but seven years after it) would have been an annuity of five hundred pounds, and a sinecure for life." What Doggett had been offered, as a sinecure, was half a share in the profits, but he insisted on a whole share.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### DAMPIER.

London: Sept. 9, 1889.

I am sorry that in my capacity of critic I have been compelled to disparage the person whom Mr. Petrie calls his "fascinating old acquaintance, Dampier"—the more sorry in that I myself once fondly believed that the old navigator and his ruffianly buccaneer confederates were of an heroic race. A closer

study of human nature and of history has destroyed this illusion, with many others.

Mr. Petrie does not correctly quote my remarks upon Dampier, and therefore it is not incumbent on me to defend my charges against him in any detail. In regard to Dampier's powers of observation, faculty of expression, and charm of narrative, I am glad to be in full accord with all that Mr. Petrie says; but when he asks if any proof of the ill-behaviour of the buccaneers can be found in Dampier's narrative, I answer, with all due deference to Mr. Petrie, that it is not in a man's skilfully constructed autobiography that evidence against his own and his accomplices' characters should be looked for.

OSWALD CRAWFORD.

#### OLD IRISH AND THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

Rathmines, Dublin: August 27, 1889.

Having been unavoidably absent from Dublin up to this, the proof of my communication to the ACADEMY did not reach me in time to enable me to correct an error contained therein. This error was caused by my having left my letter to be copied for the press by another hand who, through misapprehension, substituted "Royal Irish Academy" for the title of the ACADEMY in reference to the statement of Dr. McCarthy.

I forward to you now as many instances as time and the hurry of other avocations have permitted me this time to collect of mistakes made by persons with the reputation of good Irish scholars, but who do not know modern Irish, or know it only imperfectly. For the sake of the readers of my former communication, I send an additional line containing two errors, from the poem, "Find and the Phantoms," edited by Mr. Whitley Stokes.

Line 202 of the poem "Find and the Phantoms" runs thus:

"Tucsam aicne arar neolas [*tucsam* being equivalent to the modern *thugamar*]."

This is translated by Mr. Stokes, "We took our bearings and saw which way we had to go." Now, there is in the quoted line not a word about "bearings" or "taking bearings," the second clause of the translation fully expressing the whole original, viz., "We saw which way we had to go," or, more briefly, "We knew our way." Examples of this meaning of *tucsam aicne* are the following—*Ro fhaigh Fionn . . . an d-tugadar aithne air*. Fionn asked . . . did they know him. This is the stereotyped formula in our romantic tales. The term *eolus* for *eolus na slighe* is equally well understood in the modern spoken and written language. For instance: *An ti bhíonn dall ní feos dó cá conaire in a d-triallann d'easbhuidh eoluis* (for want of knowing the way) Keating, *tri biorgh-aioithe an bháis*. Again, *An bh-fuil an t-eolus go B'athliath agat?* "Do you know the way to Dublin?" is a common expression. *An d-tugadar aithne air* is an expression now antiquated, as far as my own experience goes, but it is met with in such works as *Tórnigheacht Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne*, &c.

Prof. Zimmer, like Mr. Whitley Stokes, deservedly holds a high place among Celtic scholars. Having some years since visited Dublin, he examined an Irish MS. in the Franciscan convent, Merchant's Quay, and subsequently in one of his works he described its contents, i.e., he gave the first lines with translations of the several pieces contained in it. Of these translations, Mr. St. H. O'Grady showed in the ACADEMY that three-fourths were incorrect, and Mr. O'Grady was certainly right in all the examples he cited. He quoted the professor's transcript of a stanza in the MS. in which the ancient scribe curses his pen for its badness, and adds that "the book itself is bad"



on account of the inferior quality of the pen. Prof. Zimmer makes the scribe curse Fionn—he being the subject of many of the pieces in the MS.—and the professor adds as a reason for the scribe's cursing him, that he was angry at being drawn away from his devotions in order to transcribe a bad book. Now, the fact is, that the monk wrote, *Mo mhallacht ort a phinn*; and this Dr. Zimmer changed to *Mo mhallacht ort a Phinn*. I myself heard the professor at the time of his visit tell this anecdote of the poor monk's chagrin, and a laughable story he made of it. He quoted the first and last lines of the stanza only. Had he quoted the other two lines, I should have at once seen that there was some mistake; but, as told, I could not help being amused at the pique of the poor monk.

The travels of Sir John Mandeville, written more than five centuries ago, still form a popular work, having been lately re-edited and published in a cheap form. A century after the work was written, it was translated into Irish by Finghin O'Mahony, a chieftain of the southwest of Ireland. The MS. of this translation is at Rennes, where it was discovered by the late Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, Dublin, who believed his find to be the original MS. Mr. John Abercromby, who examined it a few years since, rightly conjectured that it is a transcript made at Kilkree in the county of Cork. This conclusion Mr. Abercromby arrived at from a note or memorandum in the MS., which runs thus: *Dardein Mandala indiu agus ar comairci an fir do caitheas indiu damh agus a Cill Creidh damh*. Mr. Abercromby translated this, "Maundy Thursday to-day, and (I am) under protection to-day of the man that eats an ox, and at Cill Crea an ox." This curious translation, made by a good Celtic scholar, was published in the *Revue Celtique* of January, 1886, in which it remains, I believe, to this day without any further explanation. The correct translation is simply, "This is Holy Thursday, and I put myself under the protection of the man [-God] whom I have received to-day, and in Kilkree I am (or I reside)." In religious orders the Paschal communion is received on Maunday or Holy Thursday, and the transcriber of the manuscript merely made a note in the margin stating that he had done so. The expression, *Air chormirc* is still exceedingly common; as *air chormirc Dé dhúina* (We put) ourselves under God's protection. *Damh* is an old form for *dam*, to me, the spelling being the same as that of *damh*, an ox. *Fear* is very often still used in referring to the Deity, as *Is maith an fear crí é Dá*, "God is a good man of justice," i.e., a good and righteous judge. *Damh* in the sentence is equivalent to I am, I was, I reside; in fact, a kind of pronoun corresponding to the Latin ablative absolute with the verb to be understood. Thus *Oidhche dham go doilg, dubhach*, "I was one night, sad, dejected," literally, "a night to me sad," &c. Again *Caisg dam a d-tigh Mhic Dhonnchadh*, "At Easter I was in the house of Mac Donough. The former of these quotations is from the poet, John Collins, and the latter from Angus O'Dally, "of the Satires." The idiom is very common in the spoken language. *Cad as duit-se, a bhuachaill mhaith*? "My good boy where are you from?" "O Charraina Suire dhamsa, 'I am from Carrick-on-Suir." Dr. Kuno Meyer, of University College, Liverpool, is universally looked up to as a ripe scholar. A few years since he edited one of our Irish tales, the "Battle of Ventry," supplying also a literal translation, notes, &c. On the editing of this tale he bestowed, more Germanic, great pains. He spared no trouble in hunting up authorities, living and dead, within his reach. Yet with all his learning, research, and industry, he wandered far wide of the mark in almost every idiomatic phrase he fell in with.

Of course, had he known the phrases were idiomatic it is probable he would have consulted Mr. W. M. Hennessy, or some other Irish scholar having a colloquial acquaintance with the language, as to their meaning—and in most of them any fair Irish-speaking scholar would have set him right; but he thought they were plain literal expressions, as all would be likely to think who do not possess a colloquial knowledge of the language. A champion in the tale is described as being *deich fear-dhuirn fíthead ina airde*, i.e., "thirty fists of men in height." The rendering in the published tale is "ten times twenty fists of men." Not long since I asked a little girl of about thirteen years of age how many cows her father had. She replied, *deich m-ba fíthead*, "thirty cows"; and any Irish speaker from the Foyle to Cumar na d-tri n-úige would give a similar answer. It is not necessary to give any other instances out of this book, so far as the editor is concerned, the work having been reviewed in the *Gaelic Journal*; but the great name of Prof. Rhys having been mentioned in connexion with a passage in it, this passage may be adduced in proof of my contention. At page 86, note 868, we find "*Tangadar coera teineadh fon fhaithche do'n bhuille sin* (billi in the original.) Prof. Rhys has suggested the following translation of this: "There came berries of fire over the plain from that tree." The editor, however, translated the passage correctly: "And there went balls of fire over the plain from that blow." *Bille* is, indeed, a tree, but nothing in the text suggests either tree or shrub. There was, however, such a blow (*builti*) of an axe given "that the lip of the axe turned"; and, as in the above instance, any Irish speaker would call the *caor* a flash of lightning or a thunderbolt.

I find another number in the tale translated one thousand and twenty, the numeral being *deich ced fíthead*, "three thousand." And this reminds me that Mr. Whitley Stokes, in the vocabulary to the Festiolog, translated *dha chead deag* (1200) by "two hundred and ten." Nor does the mistake rest here, for the Rev. S. Malone, an Irish scholar, but not an Irish speaker, copying Mr. Stokes, copied his mistake likewise.

In O'Reilly's Dictionary we find *foithne* and *foithnagan* rendered "what is oldest and youngest in man." The expression is taken from Keating on Death, book ii., § 1., part 11, where it reads thus: *An foithne agus an foithnagan, iadon, an chuid is sine agus is Gíge do'n fhear*, meaning "The oldest and youngest of the grass." *Fear*, a man, and *fear*, grass, are generally spelled alike, the latter taking an acute accent over the *e*, to show that the diphthong is long, while in the word *fear*, a man, the diphthong is short and without an accent. In O'Reilly's copy of Keating's work the accent must have been omitted—a not infrequent occurrence in manuscripts; hence his mistake. Had he a good knowledge of the spoken language this error could not have been committed, for immediately before the two words the cutting with a scythe had been expressed. But O'Reilly, though an industrious transcriber and hard student of Irish, never attained the power of speaking the language. Accordingly, some of the most singular mistakes of any were made by him, notwithstanding his great knowledge of the language, and the assistance to be had in his time from the numerous Irish scholars and speakers then in Dublin, as well as in every part of the country. However, O'Reilly's Dictionary is still a work of great value. For a number of years I have had to consult this work several times a day, and have always found it trustworthy and useful. In the more modern Irish works, especially the poetry of Munster, O'Reilly was not well versed, but in the writings of older periods his

knowledge was very extensive; and in every instance where the meaning could not be fairly guessed from the context he omitted the word, unless he could learn its meaning from other sources. But there is a great difference between the consideration of single words in their ordinary sense, and the same words forming portions of idioms.

Before concluding it may not be out of place for the benefit of those taking an interest in the subject, and who are not Irish speakers, to state a few facts explanatory of the numerals:

(a) *Deich* is ten, while *deag* is teen. Thus *sedéag*, sixteen. *Fiche*, twenty, has for its gen. sing. *fíthead*, and for its dat. sing. and nom. plur. *fíthead*.

(b) *Deag* and *fíthead* imply addition; *fíthead*, multiplication; *se fir deag*, sixteen men; *tri ba fíthead*, twenty-three cows; *seacht bh-fíthead fear*;  $7 \times 20$ , i.e., a hundred and forty men.

(c) If a number be substituted for the nouns, *fir*, *ba*, above, the rule still holds. *Se ceud deag*  $(6+10) \times 100 = 1600$ ; *tri mhíle fíthead*  $(3+20) \times 1000 = 23,000$ ; *tri fíthead míle*  $(3 \times 20) \times 1000 = 60,000$ . Thus we see in the instance above how *deich fear-dhuirn fíthead* is thirty fists of man; *deich g-cead fíthead* equals three thousand; and *dha chead deag* = 1200, not 210. This latter error Mr. Stokes did not discover in the nine or ten years he had the Festiolog in hand. I may remark that the rule above as regards *fíthead* is general in respect of other multiples of ten in Old and Middle Irish.

These are only a few of the many instances which might be collected, were there not danger of wearying your readers, of the very remarkable errors fallen into by students of Celtic who have not had the advantage of a vernacular knowledge of modern Irish. So true it is that the spoken Irish of the present day is, with very slight changes, the same as the language of two thousand years ago; that its idioms, "the soul of language," are identical, and that it is the only sure key to the acquirement of the ancient language of our MSS. It appears to me, therefore, that men who aim at being Celtic scholars should value the modern language highly instead of affecting to despise or disregard it. Native Irish scholars who speak the language are so circumstanced that they find it next to impossible to make their special knowledge available in its preservation, while many of those Celtic scholars who cannot speak Irish have openly expressed their desire for the extinction of the modern spoken language. It is the consideration of these facts that has induced me to trouble you with these lengthy letters on a subject which, no doubt, must be distasteful to the mass of your readers; but I judged that you would place the interests of science and literature before all others.

JOHN FLEMING.

#### THE THIRD BASQUE BOOK.

Paris: Sept. 4, 1889.

According to M. Julien Vinson—author of an edition of the first Basque book, the poems of Bernard Dechepare (1545), which unhappily contains a great many more misprints than are acknowledged in the "corrections" at the end, which themselves contain one, and who is happily about to publish a much-needed Bibliography of the Basque language which he knows so well—only three copies exist of this small volume: his own, that of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal (3 Rue de Sully, Paris), and that which is now for sale at the publishers of the bibliography, M. Maisonneuve (25 Quai Voltaire, Paris). I have examined the latter two copies. Both are in a state of great perfection, and were entirely printed by Pierre Hautin, at La Rochelle, 1571.

This same publisher had, on the previous September 24 of the same year, finished the impression of the second Basque book, the New Testament, translated by Jean de Leicarraga, of Briscous, near Bayonne, accompanied by dedication, preface, and appendices, which include the first printed and the first Protestant Basque Catechism. Of this latter volume, M. Vinson tells me that only twenty-one copies are now known to exist. One is in the Bodleian, one in the British Museum, one belongs to the British and Foreign Bible Society (which refuses to gratify all Basque students by reprinting it, though the language is still fully "understood of the people"), and another which, having been sold as a duplicate by the University of Leyden, is now on sale by the above-mentioned publisher, and which the University of Cambridge would do well to obtain.

The little volume in question contains firstly: the first Basque Kalendar (Kalendrera). And as it is interesting to note what saints it admits to the company of "Hus" and "Luther" in the commemorative column, and to compare this with that of the Book of Common Prayer of Queen Elizabeth, its contemporary, I will, sir, with your permission, send you a copy of this column, translating where necessary. Secondly: "A.B.C. edo Christinoen Instructionea," that is "A.B.C. or the Instruction of a Christian" (compare "edo" = "or" with Icelandic "eða": there is a good deal in Basque which shows resemblance to the language of the Gothic family, e.g., HAVZOKO = vicinus, from vicus, seems plausibly attributable to a Germanic source). Thirdly: the same Catechism, which I have already mentioned as generally bound up with the New Testament, and only differing from it by slight typographical details, and being smaller in form. The author of the Catechism and the A.B.C., and presumably of the Kalendrera also, was "Ioannes Leicarraga, Berascoicoaco," himself a second Vilfas.

I trust, sir, that it may be convenient to you to give the hospitality of your pages to these imperfect remarks, as, to their own loss, the great majority of the English world of students ignore altogether one of the noblest and, except the really terrific verb, easiest languages of Europe, and also probably the oldest.

EDWARD SPENCER DODGSON.

N.B.—"Ioannes Leicarraga Berascoicoaco" is the author's own way of describing himself in the dedication, the last word meaning "of Briscous."

PAIGNTON, DEVON.

Wynfrid, Clevedon: September 9, 1889.

I observe a sentence of Dr. Karl Blind (ACADEMY, August 24, 1889, p. 121) "To speak of a cast-iron law of letter-change is, therefore, again 'inadmissible.'" I believe that this remark is worthy of more general application. I have myself, in several cases, already shown that where such "laws" have been cited as certainties, they have been found to have been erroneously used in pronouncing actual facts to be "impossible." I will now offer another to those that I formerly brought forward.

Some years ago I had occasion to examine one of the topographical clusters or constellations of the names which in Domesday end in "-worde," "-wrde," "-corde," "-urde," &c., and to realise them in their present forms. Just in the district under my attention, I met with a seventeenth-century form, "Hene-verdon," as the name of a place now called Hemerdon; and, although I did not then find it in Domesday, I ventured to suggest it as one of the "-wrde" group. I was then greatly

taken to task by a liegeman of the "Phonetic Laws" for thinking that "-verdon" could possibly be a member of the "-worde" group of Domesday. He said that the phonetics of that record had now become an exact science, and that guesses—as, of course, mine was considered—could no longer be allowed; and that this suggestion of mine was quite impossible. It was some time afterwards that I found the name in the Exeter Domesday as "Chemeun-orda," and in the Exchequer Domesday as "Chemeworde." The initial aspirate, having been exasperated by the prefixed letter "C," had baffled my reference by a far displacement in the indexes.

The names of places in Domesday were, no doubt, written down by the commissioners from the mouths of their assessors, the local jurats, and in this respect the Exeter Domesday may take precedence of the Exchequer digested copy. I remember once the late Mr. Ralph Barnes kindly turning over the leaves of the Exeter Domesday with me, and pointing out evidence that it consisted of the original separate sheets of the returns of the commissioners bound up into that volume.

The name of Paignton, Devon, has been thought to have been conferred by the Normans, the syllable "Paig-" being considered a French form of Paganus. But the name was already there before the Conquest, being in the Exeter Domesday, as "Peintona," and as being already under Edward the Confessor, in the hands of Leofric, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1050-1072. In the Exchequer Domesday it is "Peintone." It was most likely among the alienated lands which Leofric had reclaimed for his see, being quite surrounded by those which are named as being so recovered: St. Mary-Church, Staverton-with-Sparkwell; and, if Brihtricstane is Brixham, Paignton is quite closed in all around by them. In both the Domesdays, "Bredricestan" is the next entry to Peinton, among Bishop Leofric's estates. Nothing is more common than the change of the descriptive suffix for another that is applicable, as from "to" to "ham" in this case. For example, Branscombe, Devon, is called by William Worcester Branstou. It is a "town," but also in a "combe," of singular emphasis of that word, both in depth, extent, and beauty. Dawlish and Holcombe are among the bishop's own lands neighbouring to Paignton (Earle's *Land Charters*, p. 249, Cod. Dipl., No. 940).

But it is not necessary that Paig- or Pein- should be a Norman form. If it had been, instead of -ton, it might have been expected to be followed by -ville changed to "-field," or -lieu changed to "ley," or the like. Our sense of "pagan" is only secondary; the primary meaning is rustic. The incumbent of a country benefice was often described as the "Paganus"; and "Paganum," in cartular language was equivalent to "Præsidium," or country residence; and this, no doubt, is the sense in which it has become a part of the name Paignton. This was always a country residence of the bishops of Exeter, and the ruins of the castellated palace are still conspicuous above the houses. In lands that have been Church property the cartular style is what is apt to survive in the name. Here is another example alongside of the secular or popular name. The cartular name of "Æthelingæ" is still latent in "Athelney," on the east end of which the monastery stood; but on the western end of the same height or island is the secular church of "Ling," the surviving accented syllable of the name preserved by rural tradition.

There seems to be a curious contrast in the name of the Paganum of the Bishop of Exeter and the "Deanery of Christianitie," by which the district of his home or cathedral residence

is still known—a tradition of the early time when it was the missionary centre.

THOMAS KERSLAKE.

WELSH "VERCH" IN GENEALOGY.

Lichfield: Sept. 2, 1889.

An official in the Probate Registry here, Mr. Marston, asked me how I read a contraction, *vz*, with an over curl from the *z*'s tail, in a will of 1605. I could only answer that it looked like the ordinary contraction for *videlicet*. He agreed, but said that it ought to mean *verch*, which he had found in other entries between a woman's Christian and surname; but what that meant he knew not. I referred the point to Prof. Rhys, and he kindly answered from the appropriately named "Perros Guirac" that *vz* does

"stand for *vereh*, and *vereh* is the mutated form of *merch*, 'daughter.' Similarly in pedigrees *ma*, 'son,' becomes *vab*, and then drops its *v*, whence *ab*, as in D. ab Gwilym, &c. *Verch* was also reduced to *ech* and 'ch in modern times in North Wales, as in Margred 'ch Ivan."

This will-maker, "Margaret *ver3* Moris of Dudliston in the County of Sallop, Spinster," gives legacies

"*vnto* Katherynge *ver3* William, my neese, *vj* li. . . . Deyly *ver3* John, *ij* li. . . . Jane *ver3* Edward . . . xx s. . . and to the sonne of Katherine *ver3* Moris, for his preferment into some occupation, xx s."

As to her *aps*, she gives legacies to the sons and grandsons of John Vaughan thus:

"*vnto* Thomas ap John Vaughan, xx s. . . amongst the childre of John ap John Vaughan xx s; to Robert ap John Vaughan, xx s."

All this is no doubt stale news to students of Welsh, but will be welcome to English readers of old documents who come across their old friend *v3* (presumably *videlicet*) in a name like "Jane *v3* Edward."

F. J. FURNIVALL.

SHAKSPEARE'S "MAKE ROPE'S IN SUCH A SCARRE."

3, St. George's Square, N.W.: Sept. 10, 1889

Mr. Harrison has taken up earnestly the suggestion of the late Mr. Brae that *scarre* means "change," "exchange," because a later editor of *Lingua* (printed 1607), evidently not knowing what *scarre* in it meant, took the word "change" from a few lines above, and substituted that for it, since "change" gave an easily understood meaning to the line. In *Lingua* the five senses struggle for the mastery, or the robes and crown, which are the sign of it. Tactus or Touch sees them first, stumbles and breaks his shins as he seizes them and puts them on, and fancies he is a king:

"They lie that say complexions cannot change:  
My blood's ennobled, and I am transform'd  
Unto the sacred temper of a King . . .  
How princely do I speak! how sharp I threaten!  
Peasant's, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,  
And make you tremble when the lion roars.  
Ye earth-bred worms! O, for a looking-glass!  
Poets will write whole volumes of this *scarre*."  
Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, ix. 348.

Now, the main element of the meaning of "this *scarre*" is evidently its astoundingness, its astonishingness; and surely this follows easily from the sense of *scarre*, as is seen in part of Cotgrave's definition of its equivalent "*Espouvent*: *f.* astonishment, consternation, amazement," primarily from terror, which suits Tactus's threats to the peasants. Cotgrave also gives "*Espouvement*: *m.* as *Espouente*; or, a frightening, fraying, skaring, terrifying."

Mr. P. A. Daniel suggests another meaning for *scarre* above, namely *scar*, the scar, a wound



on Tactus's shins when he broke them in stumbling at the king's robes and crown :

"Was ever man so fortunate as I,  
To break his shins at such a stumbling-block?"

This meaning of "wound" is clearly that of "scarre" in "Cymbeline," v. v. 305, when Belisarius tells K. Cymbeline that Guiderius, who had cut off the fool Cloten's head, hath

"More of thee merited than a band of Clotens  
Had ever scarre for [were ever killed for]."

A band of fools' lives were worth but little, Guiderius much.

As the otherwise unknown meaning of "exchange" for *scarre* has thus still to be established, it must be treated at present as a guess, and the strongest reason for accepting the emendation of "hopes" for *rope's* = rope us, falls to the ground.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

### SCIENCE.

*A Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany.* By Alfred W. Bennett and George Murray. (Longmans.)

THE brief autumnal heyday of the fungus-hunters is close upon us; and it is pleasant to welcome such a volume as this, when our thoughts are most set upon some at least of the so-called flowerless plants which it describes. The flowers of our summer rambles are over and gone, and we gladly turn to those which in their lowliness are less attractive, but which have so momentous an influence upon human and all other life. We start afresh with the vestiges of creation, entering again at the vestibule from which we trace the evidences of the evolution of life. For, as our authors say (p. 303),

"all that we know of the relationships between the animal and vegetable kingdoms leads us to the conclusion that the appearance of animal life, both in fresh and in salt water, must have been preceded by that of aquatic vegetation; and it is almost certain that these primeval vegetable organisms must have had a structure and mode of life which would classify them under the head of Algae or Schizophyceae."

The ACADEMY of August 17 contained an obituary notice of the late Rev. M. J. Berkeley, the *doyen* of British cryptogamists. The years of his life were almost concurrent with those of the nineteenth century; and his writings fairly show how the study and knowledge of cryptogamic botany have advanced—not by leaps and bounds, it is true, but in steady geometrical progression. His classic treatise, *Cryptogamic Botany*, was issued in 1857. Since that date no similarly comprehensive book has been published in the English language until the appearance of the present *Handbook*. His work, and that under review, mark eras of achievement. The lapse of thirty-two years in itself shows that the accumulation of observations and hypotheses was so immense that no single author dared to undertake a *résumé* of knowledge which increased in such a ratio. Every year that the task was postponed its accomplishment seemed to grow more impossible. All honour then to those who have made the bold endeavour. Only workers in the same illimitable field can realise their difficulties.

In a carefully written introduction the authors refer to the revolution which has taken place in the department of cryptogamic botany. As an instance of the rapidity with

which facts are daily colligated, they draw attention in their preface to the impossibility of their earlier sheets quite representing the latest knowledge available at the date of printing.

The responsibility of the volume is shared alike by both authors. The Vascular Cryptogams, Muscineae, Algae, and Schizophyceae are, however, the special work of Mr. Bennett, the description of the Fungi, Mycetozoa, and Schizomycetes having been undertaken by Mr. Murray. In each case the higher orders have presented the least difficulty, on account of their having been studied far more exhaustively than have, even yet, the lower organisms, although "bacteria" and "bacilli" have become almost household words. The proportion assigned to each group has been equalised as much as possible, so as to give, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the whole subject rather than a perspective glance.

As regards classification, the authors allow themselves a somewhat eclectic scheme, embodying with their own conclusions those of the latest monographers. They adopt what is called the descending order; teaching us, that is, all that is known about ferns, before they endeavour to unravel the life-mysteries of microscopic organisms. But such cells, whose life is but days, like those of the anthrax bacillus, before they kill a man; and such plants as the tree-ferns, whose life may equal that of an oak—when we contemplate these, terms implying the "higher" or the "lower" life obtain a significance which the student hesitates to solve or ratify. Power, as a factor of aristocracy, falls from its high estate. We men, who hold ourselves at the apex of development, are at the mercy of invisible bacilli; but we can hold our own with the tallest tree-fern that ever grew.

One aim of modern medical science is to investigate the powers of destruction—infinite though they mainly are, in regard to the space occupied by each individual—with the keenest observation. And there is nothing more conducive to the scientific knowledge of the way to conduct our warfare against such insidious enemies than a thorough study of the organisms which lie, in the evolutionist's idea of life, between bacilli and man. Such a treatise as this must do much to diminish the space between the known and the unknown. Pasteur has found a cure for the grape-vine disease; he may have succeeded in disposing of hydrophobia of its terrors. But he could never have done either the one or the other unless he had first familiarised himself with a great deal of such knowledge as Messrs. Bennett and Murray here lay before us so elaborately.

There are, however, novelties in the book, some of which one can hardly hope may take root. Classification is a shifting art, and must progress on the lines of actual knowledge. Those who know most are the best qualified to erect the signal-posts; and the present authors are abreast with the times in that respect. So far, *peritis credendum est in sua arte*. But they seem to forget that botany, like all other sciences, has acquiesced in the usage of certain terms which, being merely latinised, can be utilised without alteration in all languages. Their anglicisation, which is here advocated and adopted, is but a stumbling-block, without a word to be said in its

favour. We do not want new names, we do not want new forms of old ones; all we require is precise definition, such as we have in the authors' discussion of the meaning of the word "spore" (p. 5). An Englishman may guess what "archegone" is short for, for example; but why puzzle a foreigner with a new form of a word with which he is familiar in every treatise hitherto written on the special subject in any European language? Insular prejudice is indeed strong, but it should not be admitted into scientific nomenclature. Such words can never become popular, and the advantage of uniformity has everything to recommend it. The wider the dissemination of knowledge, the greater must be its power.

It may seem ungracious to speak thus, when there is so much to praise. So before I go any further let me call attention to the rich harvest of illustrations which embellish and interpret the book. Many of them are old friends; but they are none the worse for that. They are each the work of distinguished specialists. Here they are, all together, in a kind of national gallery. They drop into their places—places they would never have attained if they could have been improved upon. Not one is superfluous, or out of date. Nobody else ever ranged them in such order, or supplied their deficiencies so well.

Bibliography finds a helpful place in the book; and there is an art in the display of the right authorities. Every specialist can find all he wants to know if he searches the books and papers noted here. A reference to everything which has been written upon each subject would have been mere bewilderment. The book even goes beyond its profession. Geological time is a "large order," as the Americans phrase it. But here we have account taken of all that is known of the occurrence of cryptogams in prehistoric and primeval epochs. We cannot expect a mushroom or a toadstool to have survived a cataclysm, although many a fern and horsetail has—from the time when that which we now use as coal was little else than luxuriant vegetation. Still, lowlier members of the vegetable kingdom than ferns remain to show us that even such tiny cryptogams as diatoms existed aeons ago.

This is not the place to go into an elaborate account of the minute and accurate way in which the authors treat the marvellous diversity of life in the infinitude of plants which the ordinary botanist neglects. He is generally content to name his flowers. He dries them, and is happy. Let him now look into this book and see what he has yet to learn. Flowering plants are but a child's study compared with that which is within the ken of the cryptogamist. He may here look up the subject of lichens, for instance. But he will not find them as a separate group. What a vista this should open up to him! There is no such thing as a lichen. It is only a fungus growing on an alga. Read p. 322 for the proof. When he gets over that he is prepared for everything else of new or strange; and his delight will grow as his studies mature. No human being living in this year of grace will ever know all that cryptogamy has to teach. All thanks then to those who have so succinctly and

accurately told us the essentials of that which is at present known.

HENRY T. WHARTON.

### LITERATURE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE official report on publications, recently issued by the Madras Government, is not wholly void of encouragement to those who desire to see a new intellectual awakening in Southern India. But we live in the Kali Yuga, and the time of strong mental activity is not yet.

In the Madras Presidency printing is carried on in the following languages: English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, and Sanskrit. During the past year the total number of books and pamphlets published amounted to 942. Of periodicals there were 227.

In history and biography but little has been accomplished. Most of the books under these headings have been educational.

Lovers of the drama will be pleased to learn that in this section more has been done. The works of Kalidasa, the Sanskrit dramatist, have been reprinted; and the Sanskrit play "Nagananda" has been translated into Canarese. Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" has appeared in a Mahratta version, which has been printed in the Nagari character. "As You Like It," from Charles Lamb's *Tales from Shakspeare*, has appeared in Tamil, and the "Winter's Tale" in Tamil and Telugu. A complete edition of the *Arabian Nights* has also been printed in Tamil.

In medicine, part of the Sanskrit work "Ashtanga Hrithayam," with a Telugu commentary, has been published, and a small book on the Muhammadan treatment for improving the blood has been printed in Tamil by a Labbai.

In poetry, nothing worthy of the name has been produced during the past year. A few songs and ballads have appeared, but they contain nothing which demands notice. Among the thirty millions of the Madras presidency I cannot mention three distinguished possessors of the poetic gift at the present time.

In philosophy, also, the year has been practically barren. Indeed, so far are men from producing philosophical works of merit that it is not easy to find Hindus who can intelligently read the Hindu philosophy which has been written. The same may be said also of religious literature, viz.: that the religious systems of the Hindus do not now appear to move them to any vigorous literary effect, nor even to arouse them to strong, clear thinking. Time was when it was otherwise.

During the past five years the annual number of publications in English has more than doubled. Next to English works, Tamil publications show the largest increase. Yet it is still true that the vernaculars and their treasures are at a discount, and genuine students few indeed, though the field for study and industrious research is well-nigh boundless. The Hindu intellect appears as if suffering from temporary exhaustion, and awaits the coming of a new enthusiasm and of that vigour which is necessary to creative mental effort. In the meantime, therefore, critical research must be undertaken by Englishmen; and that so little has been done by us to unveil India, and furnish to the world more exact knowledge concerning the faiths and the philosophy of this most interesting section of it, as well as of their sources, is not to our credit. Would not our German cousins have done better had India been theirs? It is to be feared that much cannot be hoped for from a government already heavily burdened and impecunious; but for Englishmen of culture and means desiring

a field for study and research, surely none can be found more magnificent than Southern India.

MACKENZIE COBBAN.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM NAUKRATIS.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: Sept. 4, 1889.

In 1887 an active controversy was carried on in the ACADEMY (May 14, July 9, 16, August 6, 20, 27) between Mr. E. A. Gardner and Prof. Hirschfeld on the subject of the Greek inscriptions discovered at Naukratis. Mr. Gardner maintained:

(1) That Naukratis was founded as early as the middle of the seventh century B.C., or that, at any rate, there were Greeks settled on the site of what was afterwards Naukratis long before the time of Amasis, who, according to Herodotus (ii. 178), assigned the spot to the Greeks to dwell in;

(2) That certain inscriptions in the Ionic alphabet with four-stroke  $\sigma$  and  $\alpha$ , which were found in a certain stratum of earth, must from their position and other evidences belong to a date earlier than that assigned by Prof. Kirchhoff to the Abu Simbel inscriptions;

(3) That, therefore, in spite of the use of three-stroke  $\sigma$  and absence of  $\alpha$  in the latter, these Naukratis inscriptions were older and written in alphabetic forms of an older type than the Abu Simbel inscriptions;

(4) That consequently the alphabet of the Abu Simbel inscriptions could no longer be regarded as the mother alphabet of Ionic, and that the differences between it and the Ionic must be local rather than temporal.

Prof. Hirschfeld, on the other hand (*Rhein. Mus.*, 1887, 209 sqq.) held:

(1) That Naukratis was founded by Amasis, and that previously there were no Greeks on the spot;

(2) That the Abu Simbel inscriptions belonged to the earlier (Kirchhoff says the later) years of Psammetichus I., or about the middle of the seventh century B.C.;

(3) That the peculiar alphabetic forms of the Naukratis inscriptions on which Mr. Gardner relied were mere *graffiti*, and in any case too insignificant in number to support his thesis;

(4) That the three-stroke  $\sigma$  must in every case have been the precursor of the four-stroke  $\sigma$ .

Vol. ii. of *Naukratis* has now appeared (Egypt Exploration Fund). Mr. Gardner maintains his views almost unaltered. Prof. Hirschfeld criticises vol. ii., as he did vol. i., in the *Rheinisches Museum* (1889, p. 461, sqq.). It is worth while (and this is the object of the present remarks) to see what this able scholar now thinks of the points in dispute.

(1) Prof. Hirschfeld accepts (*Rhein. Mus.* 464) the solution suggested by Mr. Gardner (*Naukratis*, ii., p. 74), that the difference between the alphabet of the Abu Simbel inscriptions and that of the Naukratis inscriptions was not temporal but local, though he notes that Mr. Gardner has not followed up his suggestion. I may be allowed to point out that Mr. Gardner expressed the same view, not only in *Naukratis*, i., but also in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. vii., p. 230;

(2) Prof. Hirschfeld argues that four-stroke  $\sigma$  and three-stroke  $\sigma$  come from different mother-forms. In a note to p. 235, vol. vii. of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Mr. Gardner wrote: "Or is the four-stroke form derived from Shin, the three-stroke one from Tsade? A suggestion confirmed by the form occupying the place of Tsade in the Abecedarium of Caere." This is exactly what Prof. Hirschfeld now seeks to prove, though whether Mr. Gardner

would, on consideration, accept a proof which depends for its chief support upon the one, perhaps accidental, variety of form in the alphabet of Caere is, I think, doubtful;

(3) The Abu Simbel inscriptions with three-stroke  $\sigma$  belong to the Tsade group; the oldest Milesian and the oldest Naukratis (Milesian) inscriptions belong to the Shin group;

(4) This re-statement of the relation of the alphabet of the Abu Simbel inscriptions to the Milesian and Naukratis alphabet makes it possible, according to Prof. Hirschfeld's views, to estimate the age and value of the Naukratis alphabetic forms, entirely apart from those of the Abu Simbel inscriptions; and the standard of comparison becomes in fact the alphabet of the oldest inscriptions found at Miletus. That these epigraphically are later than the oldest Naukratis (Milesian) inscriptions is what Mr. Gardner maintains; that from the stratum in which they were found the oldest Naukratis inscriptions must be at least as old as the seventh century is the evidence of excavation.

Now Mr. Gardner may or may not be right in his original contention, that certain forms of letters in the oldest Naukratis (Milesian) inscriptions are of a more archaic type than the alphabetic forms on the oldest inscriptions found at Miletus, and that this archaism is not accidental. But as regards his controversy with Prof. Hirschfeld the position is strikingly altered.

Mr. Gardner contended that there were Greeks (Milesians) on the site of Naukratis as early as the seventh century, B.C. Prof. Hirschfeld at first disputed, but now (*Rhein. Mus.*, 466) has nothing to say against, the conclusion.

Mr. Gardner contended that the alphabet of the Abu Simbel inscriptions was not the Ionic mother-alphabet. Prof. Hirschfeld now puts forward the same view.

Mr. Gardner contended that four-stroke  $\sigma$  was not preceded in every case by three-stroke  $\sigma$ . Prof. Hirschfeld now quotes with approval and develops both of the suggestions actually made by Mr. Gardner, as a possible explanation of the fact assumed, in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (l.c.).

My sketch of the controversy as it now stands is necessarily very brief and incomplete. I am sure Prof. Hirschfeld will pardon me if my brevity has led to unintentional misrepresentation of his present attitude.

E. S. ROBERTS.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish next week the second part of the fifth and largely revised edition of Prof. Michael Foster's *Text-Book of Physiology*. It forms book ii. of the complete work, and treats of the tissues of chemical action with their respective mechanisms, and of nutrition.

MESSRS. W. B. WHITTINGHAM & Co. will shortly issue *Service Chemistry*, by Prof. Vivian B. Lewes, of the Royal Naval College. The work, which is fully illustrated, treats with technical detail chemistry as affecting not only the Navy and the Army, but also the Merchant Service.

UNDER the title of *Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales*, a new quarterly journal has been started by the Department of Mines at Sydney. Its primary object is to offer a medium for the speedy publication of observations and discoveries made by the staff of the Survey, which works under the Department of Mines. As the records will contain descriptions of newly-developed mining districts and newly-discovered minerals, the publication will be the means of calling attention to the rich natural resources of the colony. The first part contains several papers and notes on the rocks, minerals,



and fossils of New South Wales, offering to the geologist much matter of scientific and economic interest.

THE third session of the Edinburgh University Extension Summer Vacation Course was held during August at the Marine Station, Granton, through the kindness of Dr. Murray, Director of the *Challenger* Expedition, and of Mr. Irvine, of Royston. The courses of botany and zoology were conducted, as last year, by Prof. Geddes and Mr. G. A. Thomson. This year each course was divided into an elementary and an advanced section—the former dealing with phanerogams and vertebrates, and the latter with cryptogams and invertebrates. Twenty-five or thirty students attended. All the courses were supplemented by demonstrations in the field and on the shore, and by visits to public and private gardens and to the museum. A course of twenty lectures on sociology was also delivered by Prof. Geddes.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M. A. de Quatrefages submitted some remarks in connexion with his *Introduction à l'Étude des Races humaines*, Part II. In this second part the author passes from the general questions touching the evolution of man to those touching the evolution of the human races, of which he reckons at least one hundred and seventy-two, exclusive of minor varieties, all, however, reducible to the three fundamental black, yellow, and white stems. Adhering to the natural method of classification, as understood by Jussieu and Cuvier, he divides these stems into branches corresponding to primary and secondary divisions, under which come the families and groups. Much stress is laid on the early migrations of man, resulting in crossings of all sorts, and the general displacement of pure by half-caste races. The position of fossil man in the general scheme of classification is also studied, the five or six known varieties discovered in Europe being divided into two distinct branches allied to the white stock. Two distinct quaternary types are also recognised in America—that of the Pampas affiliated to the Siberian, and that of the Lagoa Santa to the Eskimo branch of the yellow stock. Some bold speculations are indulged in regarding the primeval homes of the three fundamental groups and their subsequent dispersion from common centres over the face of the globe. In this scheme the north of Asia is considered the cradle of mankind, whose three primary divisions grouped themselves round the great central tableland, whence they gradually spread over the continents during tertiary and quaternary times. In the oceanic world the eastern Polynesians are affiliated to the white, the Melanesians (Papuan) to the black, and the Malays to the yellow stock, each division migrating from the mainland in the order already indicated by Prof. Keane (*Indo-Chinese and Inter-Oceanic Races and Languages*.) The work is illustrated with 441 figures inserted in the text, four plates, and seven maps.

## FINE ART.

A *Dictionary of Miniaturists, Illuminators, Calligraphers, and Copyists*. With references to their Works, and Notices of their Patrons, from the Establishment of Christianity to the Eighteenth Century. By John W. Bradley. In 3 vols. Vol. III. (Bernard Quaritch.)

THE author of this very laborious catalogue is to be congratulated at having brought it to a completion in three substantial volumes,

of the first and second of which we gave an account in the *ACADEMY* of September 17, 1887, and September 8, 1888.

It is, we think, to be regretted that space has not been allowed for details of about 350 other artists whose names are given in an appendix at the end of the volume before us, by far the greater portion of whom flourished in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries—not more than fourteen being recorded among them as previous to the twelfth century. Among these, however, are Charlemagne (as patron), Herrade of Landsperg, the Archbishop Egbert, and Nicephorus Botoniates as a calligrapher, whose magnificent portrait occurs several times with that of his wife in a splendid volume at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. These portraits were copied by Count Bastard, but have never been published, and are not mentioned by Mr. Bradley.

It was an excellent idea to introduce notices of the great patrons of the illuminator's art, such as the Orleans family, the Sforzas, Strozzi, Dukes of Urbino, &c., as this has allowed the mention of many magnificent MSS. still in existence, of which the present possession is generally given.

Of English artists the enumeration in the present volume is rather meagre. There is a good account of Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, who, "notwithstanding his name of Mattheus Parisiensis or Parisiacensis, was probably an Englishman . . . the most important of whose MSS. is the Royal MS. 14 C. vii., in the British Museum," as being the autograph copy of the author which was presented to Henry III., and probably containing examples of Paris's skill as an illuminator, miniaturist, and herald painter. On fol. 6 is a miniature of the Virgin seated and holding the infant Christ, whom she kisses. Beneath is the artist in monastic habit, prostrate, and evidently intended for a portrait. Above him is written in capital letters alternately blue and red—

FRATS MATHIÁS PARISIENSIS. The seated figure of the Virgin is a very beautiful one, nine inches high, and at the bottom of the drawing is the inscription (of which only the first line is given by Strutt, with the figure of the prostrate monk in his *Horde Angel Cynan*, pl. xxxv.), which is omitted by Mr. Bradley. This whole inscription (which the writer hereof copied with the miniature many years ago) is

"O felicia oscula lactentis labiis impressa cū inter crebra indicia reptantis infancie utpote ver' ex te fili' inri alludret cū verus ex patre dī dī genit' imparet."

The contemporary scribe and artist, Jean de Wallingford, whose portrait is contained in the Cottonian MS. Julius D VII., is not mentioned by Mr. Bradley. We find, however, an interesting notice of another almost unknown Berkshire artist, Joh. Serbopoulos, a Greek of Constantinople, who worked at Reading (Pading), and by whom several MSS. are still preserved in the libraries of New and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford. A good account is given of Johannes Sifrewas, the illuminator of the splendid Loutterell Psalter now in the British Museum, from which a fine set of engravings was published many years ago by the Society of Antiquaries

in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, not noticed by Mr. Bradley.

It is to be regretted that there is no fuller account of the famous *Hortus Deliciarum* of the Abbess Herrade von Landsperg than is given in the second volume of Mr. Bradley's work. The loss of the original invaluable work by the bombardment of Strasburg, in 1870, and the apparent cessation of the fine set of facsimiles, of which several parts were published by Messrs. Trübner some years ago, still leave much to be deplored. Some of the more remarkable drawings were copied in colours for Count Bastard, and are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale still unpublished.

We regret that we can give no details of the great mass of materials contained in the volume before us. We should estimate that there must be more than 1200 names of illuminators and scribes in this third volume. We would, however, especially refer to Rabula (sixth century), Udalicus (tenth century)—there is a fine copy of the Gospels signed by him in the British Museum)—Wulstan (eleventh century), Ultan, an Irish scribe (fourteenth century), Sintramn of St. Gall, and more extended accounts of King Rene, Sanzio Raffaello, Van Eyck, &c.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A CYLINDER OF KING URKHAM IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Larnaca, Cyprus: August 24, 1889.

From a report (*Temps*, August 4; *Journal Officiel*, August 7) of a paper read before the Académie des Inscriptions by M. Joachim Menant, I gather that the writer throws doubts on the authenticity of a cylinder inscribed with the name of Urkham, King of Ur, now in the British Museum, or at least on its identity with that once in the possession of Dr. John Hine, and engraved in Sir R. K. Porter's *Travels* (vol. ii., 424, pl. 79, no. 6).

One point I, and perhaps I alone, can make quite clear. Dr. John Hine, formerly of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and for many years attached to H.M. Residency at Baghdad, died on March 18, 1859, aged eighty-two, at Leeford, near Exmouth, where he had lived at least twenty years. A few days after his funeral this cylinder was handed to me—a neighbour and legatee—by one of his executors; and it never left my possession until I gave it, in September, 1880, to the national collection.

C. DELAVAL COBBHAM.

[We quote from the *Revue Critique* the report of M. Menant's paper:]

"M. Menant read a note upon a cylinder in the British Museum, the authenticity of which he disputed. The object in question shows a subject that is of importance for the history of religion. A high priest leads a neophyte by the hand and presents him to a deity sitting upon a throne; behind is another personage in the attitude of worship. This cylinder has for a long time been known only from a drawing by Rich, which was made about 1818, after the original belonging to Dr. John Hine. A few years ago, a cylinder which seemed to be identical with this original was found by Mr. Cobham, Commissioner at Larnaca, who presented it to the British Museum. While this cylinder recalls generally the authentic objects of the same kind discovered in Chaldaea, it yet has some suspicious details. For example, one of the feet of the throne is ornamented with a *pied-de-biche*—a peculiarity not to be found elsewhere. M. Menant is of opinion that the drawing of Rich was executed from an authentic original,

but failed to reproduce it exactly; and that the pretended original in the British Museum is but a copy made from the drawing."

ED. ACADEMY.]

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce a quarto volume on *Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtmanship*, by Mr. Joseph Pennell, which will be illustrated with photogravures and other illustrations, after examples by many well-known artists, both English and foreign. The list includes Sir F. Leighton, E. J. Poynter, Frederick Walker, Randolph Caldecott, G. Du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, Harry Furniss, Charles Keene, Walter Crane, Hugh Thomson, Lhermitte, and Menzel.

A PRIVATE view of the works of decorative art, &c., to be sent to the forthcoming exhibition of the Arts and Crafts at the New Gallery by the Guild and School of Handicraft, will take place on Saturday and Sunday next, September 14 and 15, from 3 to 6 p.m., at the workshop of the Guild, 34 Commercial Street, E.

MR. GEORGE MACMILLAN has lately presented to the British Museum a small Greek vase, belonging in form and decoration to the rare class of Corinthian pottery of the sixth century B.C. The neck is modelled to represent a lion's head, with open jaws and extended tongue. The ornamentation consists of five bands, of which the highest and lowest are of conventional patterns. The middle band shows a combat of warriors, numbering eighteen figures. Above is a horse-race, and below a hunting-scene. The figures in all these are admirably drawn and modelled, especially when their small scale is considered. The whole vase is less than three inches in height.

MESSRS. KERR & RICHARDSON, of Glasgow, have published in pamphlet-form a paper read by Prof. Jebb last March before the Glasgow Art Club, entitled "Has Art thriven best in an Age of Faith?" On historical grounds, the professor inclines to answer his question in the negative, though he admits that art should possess a certain moral suggestiveness. We may add that the gross profits of the sale of the pamphlet will be given to the Scottish Artists' Benevolent Association.

THE three portraits by Rembrandt in the Sagan collection have, it is said, been sold to America. The most important of these, the portrait of Prof. Tulp (who is the lecturer in the famous "Lecture on Anatomy" at the Hague), has been bought for the Art Institute at Chicago.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Salomon Reinach called attention to an inscription found in Cyprus, in the neighbourhood of Paphos, which contains a dedication to a divinity called Opaon Melanthios. A comparison with other inscriptions from Cyprus shows that this divinity is no other than Apollo. Opaon, meaning shepherd, is used by Pindar as an epithet of Aristaeus, who is an early form of the Arcadian Apollo. The name Melanthios recalls that of an Athenian hero, the eponym of the town Melainai; and there was another town of the same name in Arcadia, which must have had the same eponym. Both the titles, then, under which Apollo was worshipped at Paphos seem to attest the ancient connexion between Cyprus and Arcadia. The town of Paphos is known to have honoured as its founder the Arcadian Agapenor. M. Clermont-Ganneau pointed out that this inscription had already been published by Colonna-Ceccaldi, in his posthumous work, *Monuments Antiques de Chypre*.

#### MUSIC.

##### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Second Set of Six Songs.* By H. Festing Jones. (Op. 5.) (Weekes.) It is difficult nowadays to be original—indeed it becomes every-day more so. Mr. Jones certainly shows character in his music. There is a strong flavour of the antique about it, but it is something more than a mere imitation of the past. We shall follow the composer's career with interest. Of the six songs now before us, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 please us best. The words of the first three of the set are taken from Bullen's *Lyrics from the Song Books of the Elizabethan Age*.

*First, Second, and Third Book on the Theory of Music.* By Louisa Gibson. (Weekes.) We have already called attention to this exceedingly clear and concise work on theory; and therefore it will suffice to state that this is a second edition, revised and enlarged by the author with the assistance of Mr. E. Prout.

*The Sea hath its Pearls.* By T. H. Frewin. (Woolhouse.) This song opens in a very pleasing manner; and the middle section, with its change of key and rhythm, and with its 'cello obbligato effects, is attractive.

*Four Songs.* By W. Noel Johnson. (Woolhouse.) The first and second, to words by Longfellow, are neatly written and unpretentious. The third (Longfellow's "All are sleeping, weary heart") and the last (Shelley's "I fear thy kisses, gentle maiden") are also simple, but show more character. The Shelley is the best of the set—the accompaniment is most delicate.

*The Fair Garden*, by J. Cliffe Forrester (Woolhouse), is a good song, and the last page throws into the shade all that has gone before.

*My Love has come*, by Dr. Spark (Woolhouse), is a tuneful but ordinary ballad; the doubled thirds, however, in the accompaniment to the *piu animato* are not pleasant.

*Three Character Pieces for Viola or Violin*, with pianoforte accompaniment, by J. J. Haakman. (Woolhouse.) *Prière* is a quiet, elegant movement, and should certainly be played with viola rather than violin. *Meditation* is of a more popular character. We care least for No. 3, *Espoir*.

*Trois Morceaux de Salon pour Piano.* Par J. J. Haakman. (Woolhouse.) The opening of No. 1 has not an original sound, but yet it is graceful. We do not, however, like the passage with arpeggio chords. No. 2 is light and lively. No. 3—the last and the best of the set—is a taking *morceau*.

*Romanesca and Elégie for Violin and Piano*, by G. St. George (Woolhouse), are effective drawing-room duets.

*Song of the Brook: a Sketch for Pianoforte*, by J. Cliffe Forrester (Woolhouse), is good as a study, but somewhat tedious as a piece.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### MUSIC NOTES.

IN our notice of the Appendix to Sir G. Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (ACADEMY, July 27), we complained that no mention was made of J. F. Rowbotham's *History of Music*. This work is, however, noticed, but only under the heading "Ancient Music." We naturally looked for it under "List of the Principal Musical Historians of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." Again, in commenting on the article "Saxophone," we stated that that instrument is used in Berlioz's "Les Troyens." We had a strong

remembrance of having seen a Sax instrument in the full score; and we therefore concluded, somewhat rashly, that Mr. J. A. Kappey, the writer of the article, had been correctly informed. But a recent examination of the autograph score at Paris enables us to point out our own mistake and that of Mr. Kappey's informant. Berlioz used Saxhorns of various kinds in the stage orchestras of the "Marche Troyenne," but not the Saxophone.

THE full programme of the Leeds Festival has been issued. The committee have, we think, acted wisely in omitting the familiar "Messiah" and "Elijah," in order to make room for other works less frequently performed. The dates of the novelties have already been given in the ACADEMY. The Festival opens on Wednesday morning, October 9, with Berlioz's "Faust." On Thursday morning Bach's Cantata—"God's time is the best," Schubert's Mass in E flat, and Handel's "Acis and Galettea" will be performed; and on Saturday morning Brahms's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." In the evening there will be a Sullivan programme, including the incidental music to "Macbeth" and "The Golden Legend."

IN consequence of October 12 being the concluding day of the Leeds Musical Festival, the date of the first of the thirty-fourth annual series of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts has been postponed from October 12 to 19. There will, therefore, be nine concerts before Christmas, and eleven after (February 8 to April 19). Mr. Mann's benefit concert taking place on April 26, 1890.

MR. BASIL TREE has published a most useful list of concerts at St. James's Hall for the forthcoming season. The Popular Concerts will commence on October 28; the first Saturday concert on November 2. Mr. Henschel will begin his series of London Symphony Concerts on November 14. Señor Sarasate will give three concerts on October 19, 26, and November 1. Sir C. Halle will give orchestral concerts on November 22, December 6, and January 24, and February 7, 1890. The dates of the Novello Oratorio Concerts have not yet been fixed.

THE Hackney Choral Association will give Spohr's "Fall of Babylon" at their first concert on November 18. The dates of the other concerts are January 20, March 17, and May 5, 1890.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. EASON & SON, 40, Sackville-street; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

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